PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,777—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

[TEN PAGES.]

ROBERT, PORTER & Co.'s
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheeler	31st Jan.
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feb.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	14th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheeler	21st ,,
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	28th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	7th March
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	14th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	21st ,,
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cookman	28th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	11th ,,
M.L. BRITANNIA	6325	F. H. Seymour	18th ,,
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cookman	25th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheeler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5794	T. Leigh	9th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	16th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports on route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Feb. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Mar. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150,

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b VINDOBONA	B. Coboi	4351	6th Feb. 1903
a TIROL	Bretfel	2,771	20th Feb. 1903
TRIESTE	E. Meccozi	5,095	18th Mar. 1903
b AUSTRIA	r, Colledani	6,500	26th Mar. 1903

a Will call at Karachi, b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.
1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE		4,285	28th Feb., 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 32, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1903.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	14th Feb., 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	16th Mar. 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	13th April, 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th May, 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class, Rs. 600. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Muzio	17th Feb. 1903.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Mar. 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 210.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road No. 27.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KISTNA," 1,182 tons, on FRIDAY, the 30th January, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 27th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Bagdad and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on THURSDAY, 29th January, at 10 a.m.

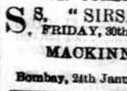
FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU AND ADEN.
S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 2nd February.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 30th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 24th January, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



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Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Remes	12th Feb. 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,239	Guigues	12th Mar. 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	9th Apr. 1903.
TONKIN	6,303	Schmitz	7th May 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Dupuy Fromy, to sail on or about the 4th February, 1903.
For further particulars apply to
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TRIO CIGARS,

BY THE ROYAL ASSOCIATION OF HOLLAND.

MIGNON	Rs. 7-4	per 100
INVINCIBLES	,, 4-0	,, 50
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CORA	,, 3-0	,, 25
GLORIA	,, 4-0	,, 50
AROMA	,, 6-4	,, 100
BELLA	,, 5-0	,, 50
BISMARK	,, 3-0	,, 25
EXCEPTIONALS	,, 6-0	,, 25
NACIONALS	,, 4-0	,, 25
TRIO'S PRIDE	,, 3-8	,, 50

CURZON & Co.,

CIGAR MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS,
15, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD,
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 2-7. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10, Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

NEW SEASON'S CHEESE.

NOW ARRIVING BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

		Rs. a.
GORGONZOLA, Real, whole Cheese (16 to 20 lbs.)	Per lb.	1 6
Do. do. do. in cut	do.	1 8
STILTON, English Prize Dairy, original weights from 12 lbs. each	do.	1 6
Do. do. do. in cut	do.	1 8
AMERICAN do. do.	do. do.	do. 0 12
CAMEMBERT, in Glass Jars	each	1 4
CHEDDAR Pale Loaf (about 12 lbs. each, cut	Per lb.	0 14
CHESHIRE Real English do. do. do.	do.	1 0
EDAMS Dutch, whole Cheese do. do. do.	do.	0 12
DOUBLE GLOSTER do. do. do.	do.	0 14
GRUYERE, finest quality do. do. do.	do.	1 0

CUMBERLAND HAMS,
WILTSHIRE BACON,
ALWAYS ON CUT.
OILMANSTORES, (BARNES & Cos).
FRESH EVERY FORTNIGHT
FROM ENGLAND.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.
BOMBAY.

TO ALL.

J. M. KAPADIA & SONS,
NEW BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD.
SILK MERCHANTS AND MERCERS
IN BEST FRENCH, JAPAN, CHINA AND ALL CONTINENTAL
SILKS AND NOVELTIES.
A MONSTROUS STOCK OF REALLY GENUINE GOODS JUST TO HAND.
EARLY INSPECTION KINDLY INVITED,
PRICED SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

A PERFECT SMOKE.

THE
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"
BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"
BRAND ARE PACKED IN
Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Ring
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Extra large, 5 inches Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in, Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in, Rs. 29-0
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 3, 3¾ in, Rs. 27-8
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.
PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.
ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

ASTHMA SEDATIVE, SUBSIDES PAROXYMS in a short time; operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, renders respiration more easy.
F. S. MADON & CO., 170, Shaikh Memon St., Bombay.
NEMESIS. Per Bot. Rs. 2-8.

CARRIAGE CLOCKS.

In Ormolu Gilt Cases and outer Leather Travelling Cases.

TIMEPIECES,
From Rs. 35 to Rs. 85.
CLOCKS,
Striking Hours and Half Hours, Rs. 105 to Rs. 140.
ALARUMS,
On Gong or Bell, Rs. 45 to Rs. 125.
REPEATERS,
Striking Hours when Interrogated, Rs. 130 to Rs. 490.
QUARTER REPEATERS,
Striking Hours and all Quarters when interrogated, from Rs. 210 to Rs. 490.
CALENDAR WITH REPEATER,
And some additionally supplied with Alarum, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 385.
REPEATER WITH ALARUM
In various sizes, from Rs. 200 to Rs. 420.
MIGNON REPEATERS.
With Enamelled or Gilt Dials, smallest size, Rs. 120 to Rs. 280.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
WATCH AND CLOCKMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.
GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.
SARDINES. Royans Victoria. ,, a la Tomate. Plain in finest Lucca oil.
BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima Christi and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.
Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Soup Paste, Lentilles, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

EVENING PARTIES, PICNICS
DANCES, AT HOMES, &c., &c.,
SUPPLIED WITH
ICES, CAKES,
AND ALL SORTS OF DELICACIES
AT SHORT NOTICE
BY
MONGINI BROTHERS
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS
AND CATERERS,
25, 27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALL ORDERS RECEIVE THE PROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETORS.

A SHIELD AND DEFENCE
FOR EACH AND ALL.
DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC
(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT)
AGAINST
MALARIA, INFLUENZA, PLAGUE, AND FEVERS OF ALL TYPES AND AT ALL STAGES.

I have received the supply of Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC, and I am glad to say that it has been PROVED an EXCELLENT CURE, being speedy and sure.
I have treated several of my friends here, and also several of my gang-men. I shall always recommend it, and when once taken, it will always be a Household Medicine.
JAMES ALLAN, P. W. Inspector, Ahmedabad.

This has been tried over 25 years with success and being perfectly Vegetable can be given to a child with safety.
BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.
Can be had at Messrs. TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and all other respectable Chemists.
PROPRIETORS: M. T. MADON & CO.,
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HARMSTON'S CIRCU

AND

ROYAL MENAGERIE.

TREMENDOUS SUCCESS.

AN UNDENIABLE TRIUMPH.

SATURDAY NIGHT'S RECORD.

7-30.—Doors open.
7-40.—Filling.
8.—Full.
9.—Packed and money refused.
11-45.—Audience leaving full of enthusiastic praise.

THE MANAGEMENT'S THANKS.

They mean the thanks they cannot speak. Such is their position to-day. Anticipate as they might, hope as they might, believe as they might, they did not even in their most sanguine moments

EXPECT TO SEE

such a vast assemblage as crowded into their MAMMOTH and WELL-APPOINTED TENT on Saturday night to witness the Performance of our NEW COMPANY OF STAR ARTISTES.

THE PROGRAMME,

WAS IT A SUCCESS?

If Enthusiastic Applause, if Ringing Cheers, if Shrieks of Laughter and Roars of Enjoyment be a Criterion (and they undoubtedly are) of the Success of a Programme, the

ONE PRESENTED ON SATURDAY NIGHT,

Must be acknowledged by all present.

EVERY EVENING AT 9-15.

EVERY EVENING AT 9-15.

NEXT GRAND MATINEE,

WEDNESDAY, 28th JANUARY.

Doors open at 3. Commence at 4 o'clock.

Children Half Price to Matinees only.

POPULAR PRICES:

Box (6 Chairs)	Rs. 20 0	Second Chairs	Rs. 2 0
Single Seat Box	„ 4 0	Stalls	„ 1 0
First Chairs	„ 3 0	Gallery (Natives only)	0 8

BOX PLAN AT CIRCUS where Seats can be Booked from 9 to 12 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M. daily.

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress,
ROBERT LOVE, Manager.
R. ALTON, Agent.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. "BOMBAY MARU" Captain T. MURAI, 4,323 Tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 2nd February.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 24th January, 1903.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "BOMBAY MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in No. 1, Victoria Dock. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 24th January, 1903.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of IRON and STEEL, ARRIVED per HANSA LINE S. S. "RAVENTHALER," No. 9 Shed, Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their Consignments, ex above Vessel, are ready for DELIVERY.

JOHN HAND,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.

Dated, 26th January, 1903.

FOR SALE.

DARRAGH SPINNING MILL, QUILON, TRAVANCORE.

THE Undersigned, an Executor under the Will of the late JAMES DARRAGH, hereby gives notice that the Residuary Legatees under his Will and now the full owners of the abovenamed property, being resident in England and desirous of converting the property into money and FINALLY CLOSING the ACCOUNTS between themselves, have authorised the Undersigned TO SELL the abovesaid Property. The undersigned will therefore receive offers from intending purchasers and treat with them and settle the terms of sale.

The Mill which is in full working order is well found and fully equipped, contains 25,560 spindles, chiefly Ring, and all adequate preparatory Machinery; motive power is furnished by a 450 I. H. P. Horizontal Steam Engine.

It stands on the edge of the backwater which affords it a cheap and ready means of transit for its products. It has an extensive business locally and in Southern India, and the whole concern is in a paying condition.

The Compound measuring 16 1-2 acres is well wooded. A stream of excellent fresh water flows through one part of it, and has a volume more than ample for all requirements of the Mill. Besides this there are 3 Wells. There are a large quckra built 2 storied Manager's Bungalow and 3 other houses occupied by other employees in the compound.

In a separate compound, and about 2 minutes walk from the Mill premises, there is a bungalow for the European Staff which will be included in the Sale.

The Quilon-Tinnevelly Railway now nearing completion runs immediately alongside the Mill Compound, into which a siding can be run.

Any further information which intending purchasers may require will, on application, be furnished by the undersigned, who will also permit the inspection of the premises if so desired.

HENRY SMAIL,
Executor.

Quilon, 19th January, 1903.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SHAH HIRACHAND KARSANJI, Broker, late of Porebunder Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

JUTHA LOVJI, of Bombay Hindoo of Shrinail Banta Caste, residing at Motikhana, within the Fort of Bombay, one of the Executors named in the Will of the deceased ..... Petitioner,

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any Interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness BADRUDIN TYABJI, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Twenty-first Day of January in the year of our Lord, One thousand Nine hundred and Three and in the Second year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

W. LANE,
The 21st January, 1903.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL, JAMSETJI & HIRALAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

ALL SKIN DISEASES

and sores, including the most apparently hopeless cases, have been submitted to a very careful treatment and skilful scientific examination, and can now be positively cured by a harmless, soothing and healing fluid, of immense value to all suffering from any kind of skin disease. It has been tested and proved to be succe-sful in cases of many years' duration. It relieves itching and irritation at once, and is widely known as

"ANTEXEMA."

It is sold in Bottles, price Re. 1 and Rs. 2, or post free for value from the Indian Agents:

MASTERS BROS.,
99, Bohra Bazaar, Fort, Bombay.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY FINE ART AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held at the School of Art, Bombay, commencing from 14th March, 1903. Prizes offered for painting in Oils, Watercolours, &c., also for Gold, Silver, Copper and Brass Work, Weaving, Metal Work, Stone Carving, Decoration, &c. For prospectus, etc. apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Bombay Art Society, Sir J. J. School of Art. The last day for receiving works will be 7th of March, 1903.

THE CITY AND GUILDS OF LONDON INSTITUTE TECHNOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

THE EXAMINATIONS of the above Institute in any of the 70 tabulated subjects will be held in the month of April next. Particulars will be found in the Programme of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, which will be sent on receipt of annas four by the Principal. Applications for Examination must be received not later than THURSDAY, 5th February, 1903. Any candidates are eligible.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Hon. Secretary V. J. T. I.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 676 of 1901.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

ABDULLA BIN ALI SAHEB KUR, BADRUDIN ABDULLA KUR, HASSUMBHOY VISRAM, FAZULBHOY VISRAM and HAJIBHOY VISRAM, carrying on business together in partnership under the style of VISRAM, EBRAHIM & COMPANY, RAHIMTULLA KHAIRAZ and MAHOMEDBHAI NENSEY, carrying on business under the style of NENSEY KHAIRAZ & COMPANY .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the 10th day of April, 1902, the following five immoveable properties will be SOLD in five lots by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honorable Court at his Office, in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of February, 1903, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the Bank of Bombay the Plaintiffs abovenamed, in priority to any charge, the abovementioned firms of Visram Ebrahim and Company and Nensey Khairaz and Company (being Defendants 3–7 in the above suit) may have upon all those the five immoveable properties more particularly described hereunder, or upon any of them, or any part thereof, and of the first and second Defendants abovenamed or either of them in:—

LOT NO. I.

All that piece of Fazendari land, the Fazendar whereof is the Church of N. S. de Esperance, situate on the Western side of Tandel Street without the Fort in the Island and Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement fifteen and a half feet in breadth, and including the rear half guilty seventy and a three quarter feet in length (being an area of one hundred and twenty two square yards) or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, which said piece of land is bounded on the North by the property of Mahomed Ismail bin Kumrodin Naikwaraz, on the east by Tandel Street aforesaid, on the South by the property of Juma Khan, and on the West by the other half of the sweeper's passage, and which said premises were assessed by the Municipality formerly under No 8 and are now assessed under Ward No. 2315, Street No 62-61, and are registered by the Fazendar under No 49, and were formerly in the occupation of Mariambibi, widow, and her tenants, and are now in the occupation of Badrudin Abdulla Kur, the second Defendant abovenamed or his tenants.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece of land (being originally the Northern moiety of a piece of land) situate on the western side of Bazoo Khote Street without the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixty two square yards or thereabouts, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, which said piece of land is bounded on the North by the property formerly of Khatree Mowloo Hussein and Khatree Haroun Hussein and now of Vajina Ebrahim, on the East by Bapoo Khote street aforesaid, on the south by the property of Fuckoo bin Alli Saheb Koor (being originally the Southern moiety of the piece of land now being described, the middle boundary between the two moieties being the middle of the party or dividing wall between them) and on the West by a Sweeper's passage and which said premises were assessed by the said Municipality under No 9 and then under No 8 and are now assessed under Ward No 3982, Street Nos. 60 and 62 and 64, and are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No 1037, New No. 2985, Old Survey No. 2036 new survey No 731 and are now in the occupation of the said Badrudin Abdulla Kur or his tenants.

LOT NO. III.

All that piece of land situate on the Western side of Khoja Street without the Fort in the Island and Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty one square yards or thereabouts, with the shed covered with tiles standing thereon, which said piece of land is bounded on the North by the property formerly of Gowjee Mistri afterwards of Vijbhoocanda and now of Ghellabhai, on the East by Khoja Street aforesaid, on the south by the public road called Gujar Street leading to Duncan Road, and on the west by a Sweeper's passage, and which said premises were assessed by the Municipality formerly under No. 36 and are now assessed under Ward No. 7291, Street Nos. 158,159 Khoja Street and 4 Gujar Street and are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 302 and 332, New No. 7563, Old Survey No. 89, New Survey No 4313, and were formerly in the occupation of Kookhee Shaik Catzay and are now in the occupation of the said Badrudin Abdula Kur or his tenants.

LOT NO. IV.

All that piece of Fazendari land the Fazendar whereof is Jeewanji Maneckji, situate on the Eastern side of Dongri Koli Passage, and being to the South of Dongri Koli Cross Lane, without the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and nineteen square yards or thereabouts, with the messuage, tenement, or chawl, standing thereon, which said piece of land is bounded on the North formerly partly by land belonging to Sattar Mosque, partly by the property of Bohra Lootoofally Nooroodin and partly by the shed belonging to the said Sattar Mosque and now by the property of Bohra Nuthiali Nooroodin, on the East partly by the Koli gully or Dongri Koli Passage aforesaid and partly by formerly the property of Dhondoo Koli and now by a firewood shed the property of the said Sattar Mosque, on the South partly by the said Dongri Koli Passage and partly by the property of Dongri Pilaice Koles, and on the west by the said Dongri Koli passage, and which said premises were formerly assessed by the Municipality under No 132 and then Assessed under No 131, and are now assessed under ward No 1994, Street Nos 15 to 25, on the South side and 25 on the West side, and were formerly in the occupation of Loohar Dewa Ghella, Dhanji Ladha, and others as tenants and are now in the occupation of the said Badrudin Abdulla Kur or his tenants.

LOT NO V.

All that piece of Foras free hold salt batty ground situate on the Western side of the lines of rails on the G. I. P. Railway in the Upper Mahim District without the Fort in the Island and Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six thousand one hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North, East, and West by Water-courses on the other side of which is land bearing New Survey No 203, and on the South by the batty ground of Caitan de Silva being New Survey No 205, and which said premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos, 154-142, New No 13911, New Survey No 204, and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No 6587, Street No. 476, and were formerly in the occupation of Abdulla bin Alli Saheb Kur and are now in the occupation of the said Badrudin Abdulla Kur or his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. CRAWFORD, BROWN & COMPANY, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No 30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 4th day of December, 1902.

A. K. OLIVER.
Commissioner.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

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W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 14th November, 1902.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL

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Reserve Fund	„ 14,00,000
Uncalled Capital	„ 5,00,000

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„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
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	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
„ 1 Year	5 „
„ 6 Months	4½ „
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Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

EVERY WEAK MAN

SUFFERING from NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY should send for a valuable Pamphlet explaining how all Nervous and Organic Derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The method is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. Sent in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge. A. E. NORTON, 59 & 60, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENG. Over 30 years' continuous success.

C. M. PHESANIA,

MERCER,

117, HORNBY ROAD, FORT,

OLD POLICE COURT.

THE Largest and Cheapest House dealing in CHINESE, JAPANESE, and CONTINENTAL SILKS of all Varieties and Colours.

A TRIAL EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

RUBBER AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

OUR UP-TO-DATE EDITION FOR 1902. NOW READY, POST FREE.

W. GEORGE, late of Holywell Street, Strand, W.C., will mail post free his up-to-date 1902 ILLUSTRATED and DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST of Surgical Appliances, Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Bandages, Belts, and every kind of Rubber Goods of the latest and most Improved principles.

W. GEORGE (Dept. 11) 10 Green Street, Leicester Square, London, W. C.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line Fourth, and onward Two Annas, Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

AGENT WANTED.

WANTED an AGENT (whole time) for a large Estate in Bombay. Must be an EUROPEAN with business experience and good at accounts. Handsome salary will be given for a suitable person. Applications with Testimonials, stating salary required, to be sent to Box No. "99" care of "Bombay Gazette."

CAST IRON PIPES.

Steel Angles, Tees, and Plates.
Rolled Steel Beams.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron Sheets
Wrought Iron Tubes,

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT TAMARIND LANE WITHIN THE FORT.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell at the premises, by Public Auction, at 4 p. m., THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Antonio Lococco and Andrew Kilgour (the present Trustees of a certain Indenture, dated the 12th day of July, 1887, and made between Peter Morton Kilgour of the 1st part, Mary Ann Kilgour of the second part, and William Watson and Robert Allardice Junior of the third part), the following properties on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Joseph Meyer Isaac and Samba Khatoon, his wife pursuant to a power of sale vested in the mortgagees by an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 24th day of April, 1900.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and buildings standing thereon, situate in and fronting on the north of Tamarind Lane within the Fort, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, being together with the land secondly hereinafter described, assessed under No. 6, and containing by admeasurement 460 square yards and thereabouts and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the east by the land and premises secondly hereinafter described, on or towards the west partly by a passage and partly by the Bombay Fort Press Company's buildings, on or towards the north by the Bombay Fort Press Company's buildings, and on or towards the south by the Tamarind Lane.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house and buildings standing thereon, situate in Tamarind Lane within the Fort in the Town and Island of Bombay, fronting on the north of the said Tamarind Lane in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, being together with the land firstly hereinbefore described, assessed under No. 6, and containing by admeasurement 278 square yards and 6-9 of another square yard or thereabouts and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the east by the property of the late Framji Nusserwanji Patel, on or towards the West by the land and premises hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the north by the Bombay Fort Press Company's buildings, and on or towards the south by the said Tamarind Lane, both which above pieces of land are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under old No. 114, New No. 493 old Survey No. 1,527, New Survey No. 2,441, and which said buildings thereon are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 1269, Street Nos. 28, 30, 32, 34.

The abovementioned properties are subject to a mortgage dated the 3rd day of May 1898, and made between the said Joseph Meyer Isaac and his wife Samba Khatoon of the one part and Cawasji Dadabhoy Naigamwala, and Jehangirjee Dadabhoy Naigamwalla, for the sum of Rupees 25,000 and interest thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Dinshaw D. Homer, attorney for the mortgagees at his office No. 9, Tamarind Lane, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bank Street, Fort, opposite the Bank of Bombay, in the old premises of the British India Steam Navigation Co., (where it has been removed for sale), valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, drawing room sofas and chairs, large pier glasses in gilt frame, large pier tables, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 light hanging arsand lamps and chandeliers, large hand organs, English mahogany sofas and chairs, black-wood carved pier tables, single and double door almyras, musical box, handsome table ornaments, first-rate pictures, globe lamps, Cambay carpets, chiffoneers, corner cabinets, &c., the property of a Gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT LE LIMA STREET, MAZAGAON.

Under instructions from the Executors of the estate of the late Mrs. H. M. Vaz Martin, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 p. m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following valuable landed property.—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the buildings and shops standing thereon, situate lying and being on the west side of De Lima Street, Mazagaon, containing by admeasurement 569 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 205 and 206, and New No. 11,519, and old survey No. 511 and 512, and new survey No. 3502, and in the books of the Municipality under ward No. 2257 and 2258, and Street No. 1 to 11 and 5 to 13 and 15, and bounded on the east by the property of Fazulbhoy Mahomedbhoy, on the west by the public road called De Lima Street, Mazagaon, on the north by the Church Street, and on the south by Dalkar Street, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT FALKLAND ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on THURSDAY, the 19th of February, 1903, at 4 p. m., sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Kashinath Myral, the following property under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 17th day of August, 1901.

All that piece or parcel of Fazindari land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the west side of the Falkland Road in the Subdistrict of Bombay without the Fort, assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under D Ward No. 2287 Street No. 5, containing by admeasurement 108 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows :- On or towards the east by the Falkland Road on or towards the west by the public passage, on or towards the north by the property formerly in the name of Mahipat Ganesh Nagarkar, and latterly in the name of the same mortgagor, and on or towards the south by the property formerly of the said Mahipat Ganesh Nagarkar, and latterly of Rukhmanibai, wife of Vanmalidas Doolabhdas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys to the mortgagee at their office at No. 11, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 26th January, 1903.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of Pasteur-Mallie filters, Munyon's Remedies John Gillon & Co's whisky, Parke Davies & Co's goods and Atkinson's white Rose Essence, ADVERTISED to take place TO-DAY is POSTPONED to MONDAY the 2nd proximo.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Household furniture such as tables, chairs, sofas, easy chairs, light chairs, meatsafe, hat and book stands, writing, dressing, washhand tables, copper wire and chain mattress, iron cots, B-brass cornices.

1 c ouised square piano by Richard Lipp in good order.

6 dozen new tentwood light chairs.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Ghella Aspa', consisting of gold kundas, mandlis, ring, nose ring and vedia, silver kandoro, todo, toe rings, etc.

AT 2 P.M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.

1 Gent's cotwell cycle and a pair of Dunlop tyres nearly new.

1 light dog-cart.

1 second-hand office shigram

1 light victoria.

1 strong-built vis-a-vis

1 set carriage rubber tyres, 42 feet

1 brake by Stephens

1 pair bay walers going in single and double harness

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the foot of the Byculla Bridge, corner of the Love Lane, and opposite the Scottish High School, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs lined French plush, platedware, crockery and glassware, mahogany square piano by Soundy, large size Austrian safe with Chubb's lock on stand, large cooking stove with water tank, table ornaments, lamps, pictures, strong built victoria with grey Arab horse and harness, garden plants in pots and tubs, etc., the property of W. G. GUEST, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Corner of Church Gate Street, Fort, the following fancy goods, consisting of leather and plush goods, plated ware, centre pieces, epergnes, table ornaments, toys, jardiniers with flowerpots, bronze table ornaments, majolica ware, porcelain ware, terra-cotta ware, bamboos and bent wood furniture etc.

The above is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Chinchpoogly, on Tramway Line (Dr. Tavaria's bungalow), next to Sir Tharia Topan's Bungalow, the handsome teakwood household furniture crockery ware and glass ware, sweet-toned mahogany, Cantante Resonante square piano by Rose and Co., pictures, lamps garden plants, in pots, etc., the property of Mrs. E. REILLY, widow of the late Mr. E. Reilly, of the Bombay Port Trust.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF 4 CASES TWILL COATINGS, BLACK AND BLUE COATINGS, MIXTURE WORSTEDS AND MIXTURE TWILL.

On MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mahmadali Luckmanji of Jackeria Masjid—

1 case 12 pieces twill coatings 56"

1 case 8 pieces black and blue coatings 54"

1 case 10 pieces mixture worsteads 56"

1 case 10 pieces mixture twill 56"

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 9th Proximo at 3 p. m. the effects of the late Rosia Yarkovitz consisting of tables, chairs, sofas bedsteads, cupboards, looking glasses, pictures, lamps, clothes carpets etc.

AUCTION SALE OF THREE BUNGALOWS AT BELGAUM.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on their respective premises, at Belgaum, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of February next, at 3 p.m., the undermentioned properties belonging to the estate of thelate MRS. AMELIA CRAWFORD, viz :—

LOT 1.

One puckka-built bungalow, No. 105, with tiled-roof, situate on the Havelock Road, containing twelve rooms with porch and verandah. The area of the ground appertaining to the bungalow is about 120 yards in length and about 77 yards in breadth.

LOT 2.

One puckka-built bungalow, No. 106-1, with tiled roof, situate on the Pollock Road, containing ten rooms with porch and verandah in front and at the back. The area of the ground is about 120 yards in length and about 65 yards in breadth.

LOT 3.

One puckka-built bungalow, No. 106-2, with tiled-roof, situate on the Havelock Road, with four rooms. The area of the ground is about 100 yards in length and about 25 yards in breadth.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th January, 1903.

NUSSERVANJI & Co.
DEALERS IN CYCLES & SEWING MACHINES
1 Church Gate Street, Bombay.
Cycles for Cash or by instalment. Cycles, Accessories of all kinds, G. & J. Dunlop and other Tyres of best quality.

BANKER & Co.,
GENT'S TAILORS AND LADIES' DRESSMAKERS.
GENT'S SUITS, &c., MADE ON INSTALMENT SYSTEM.
38, Esplanade Cross Road,
OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JANUARY 23.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	£93 5/16	= — 1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	£100	= — 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107	= uncha. ged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 3/8	= + 1/16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	21 11/16	= unchanged
2 months hence	21 11/16	= — 1/16
Spot in New York	47	= unchanged
EXCHANGES—		
Paris Cheques	25·73	= ,,
Berlin ,,	20·49	= ,,
New York Demand	4·87	= — 1/8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 1/4 pr ct	= — 1/8
6 ,, ,, ,,	3 1/4 pr ct	= — 1/8
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/4 pr ct	= unchanged
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 pr ct	= ,,
INTEREST—		
Day to-day loans	2 1/4 pr ct	= — 3/4
7 day market loans	3 pr ct	= — 1/8

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£	140,000
Gold to Bombay	£	60,000

Rubber—Para Rubber 3s. 9 1-2d.

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat 36 1-2. Jan.-Feb Business done. Tone firm.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore 35 3-4. Jan.-Feb Business done. Tone firm.

In Liverpool.—

Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester firmer. Total Sales 10,000. Spot 4·84. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 12,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
4·72	4·72	4·72	4·73
— 4	— 4	— 4	— 4
May-June.	June-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4·74	4·74	4·74	4·76
— 3	— 3	— 3	— 3
	Sept-Oct.		
	4·47		

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	48,000	bales.
Do. last year	38,000	,,
Exports to Great Britain	9,000	,,
,, Continent	27,000	,,
Mid-Uplands	8·95	
Futures, month of March	8·77 — 2	
Do. do. July	8·80 — 3	

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 3-4
Futures month of April	8·81 — 3
Do. July	9·01 — 2
Tone at close	steady.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	222,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	75,000
,, ,, France and Continent	102,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,090,000
,, ,, at Interior Ports	470,000

At Liverpool—

Total week's sales	62,000
,, Sold for spec	3,000
,, Sold for exportation	1,000
,, Amount forwarded to consumers	75,000
,, Actual exports	7,000
,, Week's Imports	99,000
,, Stock	63,000
Surats week's sales	100
,, Amount forwarded to consumers	1,100
,, Week's Imports	2,000
,, Stock	7,000
Afloat American	2,0,000
,, Indian	6,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, 23rd January 1903 :—

Cotton	10,590	bales.
Wheat	4,301	cwts.
Linseed	1,501	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,213	,,
Gingellyseed	37,456	,,
Poppyseed	1,575	,,
Groundnuts	1,487	,,
Castorseed	678	,,
Rice	2,281	,,
Myrabolams	7,837	,,
Cottonseed	28,055	,,

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.	
Bank T. T.	1s. 4 1-16d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 3-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 1-4d
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 3-8d.
French Francs 3 do do	170 1-2
Marks 3 do do	138 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	115
Shanghai 30 do do	158 1-2
Japan 30 do do	150
GOVERNMENT PAPER—8 1-2 per cent—Tone quiet.	
Cash ,, ,, ,,	Rs. 97 6
1st Settlement ,, ,,	Rs. 97 6
2nd do, ,, ,,	Rs. 97 9
Money Market —Tone steady.	
BANK RATE—	
Bank of England since 2nd October	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 15th January	6 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 15th do.	6 do.
Bank of Madras do. 13th do.	6 do.

SEEDS.

Linseed.—Tone firm.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Ready ...	8	8		
Forward April-May ...	7	14		
Rapeseed.—Tone firm.				
Brown Cawnpore Ready ...	5	10	to 5	12
Yellow Cawnpore Ready ...	6	1		
Do. Gujarat Forward April-May ...	6	9		
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.				
Ready	8	4		
Forward April-May ...	7	10		
Castorseed—Tone steady.				
Ready	23	12		
Forward April-May. ...	24	4		
Groundnuts—Tone steady.				
Ready	36	8		
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.				
15 per cent. Mxd. Ready ...	36	0		
25 ,, ,, ,, ...	35	0		
50 ,, ,, ,, ...	34	0		
Black Kutnee ,, ,, ...	32	8		

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	6,000
Total Imports	18,000

Jan.Feb.	Feb.March	March-April.	Apl.-May
4·72	4·72	4·72	4·73
May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.Sept.
4·74	4·74	4·74	4·66
	Sep.-Oct		
	4·47		

COTTON.—The tone of the market is quiet with prices of ready cotton about Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 lower, and more disposition on the part of dealers to sell forward. The day's sales at Colaba are estimated at about 2,000 bales.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Growths.	Fine	F-G Good.		Delivery
Bengals, H G (Ry terms)	134	155	—	25 Jan.
Bengals, M G (Ry terms)	171	168	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M G) ...	171	166	...	do
Belauf, M G	182	170	...	do
Khandesh, (M G) ...	...	172	166	do
Damangaum Poolgaum...	188	182	...	do
Oomra good staple ...	192	186	...	do
Akola (M. G.) } ...	184	178	...	do
Khamgaum do }				
Karanja do				
Broach do ...	208	...	198	25 Mar.
Bhownuggar H. G. ...	...	...	170	25 May
S.-G. Dharwar ...	...	...	199	25 do.
Western ...	...	...	188	25 do

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion	Rs. 4,60,800
Gold Coins	,, 15,000
Silver Bullion ex s. s. Persia from London,	Rs. 22,99,927.
Silver Bullion ex s. s. Arabia from London,	Rs. 4,92,357.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JANUARY, 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier.

Surats quiet.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	92 5-16
3 per cent Rentes	100
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 5-8
Bar Silver	21 11-16

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

WETHERALL—January 21, the wife of Lieutenant E R Wetherall, S and T Corps, of a daughter. (By cabel).

DEATH.

MAIR—January 21, at Knowehead, Crieff, N B, William Mair, aged 75 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLEMESHA—January 19, at Lucknow, the wife of Captain W Wesley Clemesha, I M S, of a son.

GRIFFITH—January 23, at Eden Hospital, Calcutta, the wife of Captain Gilbert Griffith, 2nd Bombay Lancers and Adjutant, Calcutta Light Horse and Chota Nagpur Mil R, of a daughter.

HAILEY—January 20, at Gonda, the wife of H R C Hailey, C S, of a son.

WILKINSON—January 13, at Mozufferpur, the wife of H L S Wilkinson, Resident Engineer, B and N-W Railway, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

PAGE—FULLER—At Lucknow, William John Page, of Michen, Surrey, England, Quarter-Master Sergeant, Transport Department, to Ethel Maude Louise Fuller, the youngest daughter of the late Robert Augustus Fuller, Pleador, H C, N-W P.

DEATHS.

BULTEEL—January 21, at Chandkhira, Sylhet, Edward Bulteel, Manager Chandkhira Tea Estate.

FORSYTH—January 18, at Dehra Dun, after an attack of malarial fever, James Forsyth, Major, I S M D, aged 38 years.

LAMBERT—January 18, at Jullundur, Robert Henry Stanton Lambert, second son of Captain T S Lambert, East Lancashire Regiment, aged 4½ months.

A. FREDOON & Co.,
WELL-KNOWN HIGH CLASS TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.
GENT'S SUITS, &c., &c.,
Made on Instalment System.
ALICE BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

FOR HIGH CLASS PURVEYING
APPLY TO
SHAPURJI & Co.,
BAZAR SUPPLIERS AND GENERAL PURVEYORS
To the ELITE of BOMBAY.
Over 32 Years in the Line.

Messrs. SHAPURJI & Co., have acted as my BAZAAR AGENTS for the short time I have been in Bombay and I have been quite satisfied,

(Sd.) L. WARGAN,
Assist. Accountant General,
Secretariat.

No. 3, CRAWFORD MARKET COMPOUND.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 6h. 36m. Sun sets, 5h. 49m. High water 10-2m., 11-1s. Low water, 4-16m., 3-52s.

Inspection of Troops in Garrison, General Parade Ground, 7-30 a. m.

Fifth Criminal Sessions.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.

University Examination Result—School Final.

Exhibition Billiard Match, Apollo Hotel, 9-15 p. m.

Harmston's Circus.

Addresson "Temperance in America," Anjuman-i-Islam Hall, 5-30 p. m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Persia entered the dock on Saturday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Beatrice entered the dock on Friday, the steamer Melbourne on Saturday, and the steamer Lynalder and Safari left the dock on Friday.

PARSEE FEVER HOSPITAL.—Owing to the progressive increase of the number of plague deaths in Bombay the Parsee Fever Hospital will be re-opened from the 1st proximo.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Straits Settlements, China, Japan, and Australia, per s.s. Bengal will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 a.m. on Wednesday, the 28th instant.

THE INDIAN TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—Mr. J. B. Lewis of Boston, U. S. A., America's Representative for the 20th Century Crusade, who is now on a temperance tour round the world, will deliver under the auspices of the Association an address on "Temperance in America" at 5-30 p.m. this evening at the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall, next to the new "Times of India" building, opposite to the Victoria Terminus. The meeting is open to the public.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, committed Gainoo Bapoo, an old offender, to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, on a charge of stealing a silver neck Ornament of the value of Rs. 5, the property of one Dajee Babajee. It appears that on Wednesday morning last complainant's daughter aged three years was playing on the footpath in front of her parent's house in Carnac Road, when the accused attempted to remove a silver neck ornament from the child's person. He was arrested and handed over to the Police. He admitted seven previous convictions, including one for two years and two for eighteen months. He was committed to the Sessions as stated above.

SUICIDE OF A SPECULATOR.—Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest yesterday at Borah Bazar Street, Fort, relative to the death of Chaturbhuj Virji, a Hindoo, aged thirty-two years. The deceased was a speculator, and had ventured almost all he had in that trade. He was hard up for money and had pledged all the ornaments of his wife. It was further stated in evidence that he used to quarrel with his wife and his mother whenever they refused to accommodate him. About 7 o'clock yesterday morning he was found unconscious in his bed. A medical practitioner was sent for, and he pronounced it to be a case of opium poisoning. The deceased did not come to himself again and died about an hour after. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide by taking opium.

A DRUNKARD'S END.—At the Morgue, on Saturday, Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, held an inquest regarding the death of Heerapa Papadoo, a Kanatee, aged thirty years. The deceased was a moulder and lived with a woman named Chundri in 10th Lane Kamatipoora. He was addicted to drink to such an extent that beside squandering away the whole of his earning he had pledged Chundri's ornaments and cooking utensils and according to Chundri's statement had left nothing in the house. On Friday morning Heerapa left home not saying where he was going. He returned in the evening drunk and began to abuse Chundri who being afraid of an assault went and slept in the passage of the chawl. Next morning she went to awake him and found him dead. Dr. Powell, the Coroner's Surgeon, who made a "post mortem" examination of the deceased, was of opinion that death was due to suffocation caused by the wind pipe having been accidentally choked. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

THE BAPTY ROAD MURDER.—At the Morgue yesterday, Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, concluded the adjourned inquiry regarding the death of Amoobai, a Mahomedan woman, aged about twenty-five, who was alleged to have been murdered by Rustomkhan Nyamatkhan, in the room of a chawl at Bapty Road on the morning of the 17th instant. The deceased and Rustomkhan had been living together for the last eight months. Recently a difference arose between them and they frequently quarrelled. On the night of the 17th instant Rustomkhan went out leaving the deceased in the room. When he returned about 2 o'clock in the morning he found the deceased and one Ismail, a butcher, alone in the room. Rustomkhan became excited and picking up a soda-water bottle in one hand and a wooden stool in the other attacked them ferociously. The wounds inflicted on the deceased were so serious that she died shortly after her admission into the J. J. Hospital; while Ismail has since been in the hospital under treatment. After the evidence of two witnesses was recorded, the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Rustomkhan Nyamatkhan.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ANOTHER ALLEGED FORGERY CASE.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe presided at an adjourned Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on Saturday, and the trial of the following case was resumed before his lordship and a common jury.

Laherachand Dayabhai, Sorabjee Dadabhai Bhabha, Nemchand Hemchund, Khimjee Mowjee, and Ratanlal Rangildas stood charged on fourteen different counts with instituting false charge of criminal breach of trust against a Hindu, named Gabruchand Vastachand, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, and forging certain documents and fraudulently using them as genuine, and aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the several offences. Mr. M. R. Jardine, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of the Crown; Mr. Davar, with Mr. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Daphtary and Ferreira, appeared for accused No. 1; Mr. Wadia for No. 2; Mr. Pandit for Nos. 3 and 4; and Mr. Jinnah for Nos. 5 and 6.

The evidence called on behalf of accused No. 1 having closed, Mr. Davar addressed the jury for his client. He said the jury had heard the case for the prosecution for twelve days with patience, and he now asked them to listen to him with like patience. In every criminal case the accused person was presumed to be innocent unless and until his guilt was proved. The case was one of considerable difficulty, and was wholly based on possibilities. If the jury were of opinion that there was a conspiracy to ruin Gabruchand, they would have to consider what particular part accused had taken in the conspiracy. If there was a conspiracy, they had to see whether it was not Gordhan Gopal's conspiracy, and whether Bhabha and Leheruchand were both participators in it. The jury were asked by the prosecution to believe that the conspiracy was started with the view of ruining Gabruchand. The learned counsel would ask the jury to see whether there was not the possibility of a conspiracy to ruin the first accused. If they took into their consideration the position and social status enjoyed by the first accused at Patan before the institution of the proceedings against him there, it was a sufficient motive for the possibility of a conspiracy being hatched against him. The motives urged against the first accused could well be urged against Gabruchand. Coming to the evidence of Gordhan Gopal, the pardoned accused, Mr. Davar said they must take his statements with the greatest caution. Gordhan was acquitted in one case and convicted in a second, and was now undergoing seven years' transportation. He had now come out in his true colours, and had given out what he really was. He was a professional bailee, and according to his own admissions, a self-confessed conspirator and forger, a self-confessed felon, and an expert in getting up false cases. According to him it was the first accused who had gone to him for getting up a false case against Gabruchand. If the case against Leheru was true where was the necessity of introducing Gordhan Gopal? Referring to the confession of Nemchand Hemchand, the learned counsel said that, when the case was first placed before the Magistrate, Mr. Sloane had applied to allow the accused to remain in police custody. He was taken to Hunsley Lodge commonly known as the "bhutkhan," under the kind care of Mr. Sloane and there by a persuasion he was induced to put in a written statement which was retracted at the first opportunity. The reason assigned for the conspiracy was that the accused No. 1 wanted to ruin Gabrachand with whose wife he had a criminal intimacy. There was no evidence whatever of the alleged criminal intimacy and if there was a motive Gabrachand had the strongest motive to bring into trouble the first accused. Leheruchand was an influential man at Patan, and if he had intended to ruin Gabruchand, as was alleged by the Crown, he could have done it more easily and more safely in the Gaekwar's territory than in Bombay. The suggestion of the prosecution was a childish one. Referring to the incident about tampering with witnesses, the learned counsel said that the suggestion was made with a view to prejudice the jury. The learned counsel then referred to the evidence of the witnesses called for the defence, witnesses who, he said were all respectable and worthy of belief. The learned counsel reviewed at considerable length the evidence for the prosecution, and pointed to discrepancies and inconsistencies in the statements of certain witnesses which he submitted, made them worthless. They were men, he said, of the most disreputable surroundings, men who would lend themselves to the most serious crimes for a consideration; and the learned counsel asked the jury to attach not the least weight to their statements. If the story for the prosecution was true, they were supporting wholly tainted evidence of accomplices. These men seemed to think nothing of turning upon their former companions in crime; and Gordhan Gopal, their leader, thought nothing of turning upon those who had been his instruments in the perpetration of his villainies. The prosecution had called a witness named Kavashaw Engineer than whom the learned counsel could not have expected to find a better witness for the defence. His evidence showed that Leheru had been the victim of a conspiracy rather than an offender, as the prosecution wanted to make out. Kavashaw Engineer's evidence showed that there was another Gabruchand besides the one called into the witness-box; and the warrant which had been taken out against the real Gabruchand was executed against a namesake of his, who turned out to be a richer man and finally became a tool in the hands of Gordhan Gopal. Kavashaw Engineer had been duped of his money; he wanted some assistance from Gordhan; and he became a tool in his hands. The learned counsel next commented upon the recorded confession of Nemchand Hemchand, who, Mr. Sloane informed them, made it quite voluntarily, without the least assistance. It was an elaborate, well written confession said to have been made by a man, whose face—to which Mr. Davar invited the attention of the jury—beamed with high intelligence (laughter); and who continued to remain half sleepy in the dock during his trial before them. (A laugh.) Could the jury believe that the elaborate statement was made by such a man as they saw in the dock without assistance? He said "what else could I do than make a statement?" The man was half famished, he had been in Mr. Sloane's custody, and what could he do but make the confession? Mr. Davar said it was worthless, valueless; and he asked the jury to reject it.

Mr. Davar who had been speaking all day had not finished his remarks at the adjournment until this morning at 10 o'clock.

MOUNTED INFANTRY IN INDIA.

There was one feature in the great Review at Delhi which could scarcely have been pleasing to the eyes of a practical soldier of Lord Kitchener's stamp. This was the passing-by of the detachments of Mounted Infantry drawn from various regiments which have had men under training during the past year. They were naturally a mixed lot, both British and native and though they were mounted on sturdy ponies and the men themselves were good enough, the military critic could not have been at all satisfied with them. The reflection must have arisen that these units had no cohesion, that they were not known to each other; and that, if called upon to act together, there would have been none of that combined power which is so essential to success in actual warfare. The system adopted at Home of training a number of men promiscuously collected from different regiments was thrust upon India, and it has had to be carried out though it is essentially a bad one, as we pointed out when it was introduced Battalions and not detachments of Mounted Infantry are what any army that aspires to excellence needs in, these days, and efficiency will assuredly be wanting so long as the present plan is kept in force. It would be better to do without this kind of Infantry altogether, and to bring the musketry of the regular cavalry up to a high standard, if the system cannot be altered. Another point noticed at Delhi was that the men had to carry their heavy rifles in their hands, though how they could be expected to manage their ponies across rough country under such conditions one cannot understand. The Mounted Infantry must have felt that they did not gain any special eclat during the Manœuvres, but it was not the fault either of the men or the officers leading them. A complete battalion on either side of the two opposing forces would probably have made its mark, for then there would have been something worth handling. It is worse than useless to collect several units of 100 strong or less, throw them together, and then to expect them to work efficiently. It is to be hoped that some change will be made in this matter of organisation which commends itself neither to the regimental officer nor to the General.—"Pioneer."

A DURBAR SENSATION.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO STEAL JEWELS WORTH £250,000.

THE "Daily Mail" correspondent at Delhi telegraphed a sensational story of an alleged attempt to steal valuable jewels from the art exhibition at Delhi. The correspondent declares, the attempted robbery took place in broad daylight. A body of Pathans concentrated by pre-arrangement in the jewel room, where gems valued at over £250,000 sterling were on exhibition.

The project failed owing to the unexpected presence of Dr. Watt, a few police and some jewellers representatives, but a hand-to-hand scuffle ensued. The attempt was not altogether unexpected, as it has been known that Pathans who are professional thieves have been gathering at Delhi in large numbers for some time. It is suggested that certain notorious European adventurers were behind the Pathans.

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

STRANDING OF THE S. S. BELFORD.

ON Saturday morning at the Esplanade Police Court, the Marine Court consisting of Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate (president), Captain F. F. Hardcastle, Marine Surveyor, and Captain T. W. Carr, Master, s s. Rander Reunion, gave their finding of the inquiry relating to the circumstances connected with the grounding of the s. s. Belford, (Captain T. W. Metcalf), off Kas Bonroan in the Mediterranean Sea on the 14th December, 1902. Captain S. G. D. Andrew, Marine Superintendent, P. and O. Docks, and Captain T. G. Legg, Master, s. s. Gaekwar, acted as assessors. Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of the Government.

After re-capitulating the evidence the President said :—Under the circumstances detailed above it is the duty of this Court to form and express their opinion as to the cause of the stranding and whether the captain of the s.s. Belford and his officers or any and which of them are and is to blame for the occurrence. The first point which the Court notice in this is that neither the master nor any of his officers had ever previously navigated a ship in these waters, and it, therefore, was the duty of Captain Metcalf to exercise the greatest care with regard to verifying his position wherever possible, and to take nothing for granted. When he fixed his position on December 13th at noon he found that he was off his track and it appears to the Court that he adopted a very rough means of getting back upon it in merely steering a quarter of a point more easterly. From about midnight of December 13th he had no means of taking any observations, and as he was approaching strange coast with (in the opinion of the Court) a very inadequate chart it was his absolute duty to take such step as were open to him to ascertain whether he was on his course or not, especially as he had, when the ship's position was last fixed from that she was off her track. On sighting land

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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1903.

"COLONEL" LYNCH'S TRIAL.

MR. ARTHUR LYNCH, the Member of Parliament, who now lies under sentence of death for the capital offence of high treason, knew the full gravity of his crime when he wrote to the Speaker of the House of Commons that he was prepared to stand his trial. He knew that immediately he set foot in England he would be arrested, and that so far as the law was concerned he was a doomed man. Yet he left the security of Paris, crossed the Channel, stood his trial after months of languishing in prison and received his sentence with composure. Ergo, Mr. Arthur Lynch is either made of the stuff of which heroes and knights errant are composed, or he has coldly calculated the utmost risks of his position in an age which dislikes to punish by death even the most atrocious crimes if a sentimental public can weave a shred of romance about the offender. For Mr. Arthur Lynch will not be hanged nor beheaded. Had he been captured with a rifle in his hand he would probably have been shot, after trial by Court-Martial. But once war was at an end it is very probable that he reasoned that the risks of complete martyrdom were not great while there was an alluring prospect of cutting an heroic figure as the central person in an historic State trial. As Mr. Justice Wills observed in passing sentence, it has been the fashion for many years to treat treason lightly, and it is not unlikely that Mr. Lynch had that fact before his mind, while he also considered the advantages of impressing the electors of Galway. Indeed as a Member for Galway there were only two courses open to him, either to attempt to take his seat and stand his trial or remain on the other side of the Channel. In the latter event even the Galway electors might have quickly tired of Mr. Lynch, while his resignation would neither have pleased them nor have appeared heroic. Mr. Lynch, is, therefore, to a great degree, the victim of the Galway voters as well as of his own spirit of adventure and thirst for excitement. That he was guilty of treason his own statements and those of his friends, written in a strain of boastfulness before Galway claimed him as her victim, amply prove. But for the distinction which the electors thrust upon him in his absence he might have paid any number of visits to England or Ireland and nobody would have troubled about him. And just because of the honour which Galway conferred upon him Galway, with its usual perversity, will very likely declare that the law has been strained to secure their member's conviction.

Galway and the patriotic friends of Mr. Lynch will point to notorious treason trials where the law has been undoubtedly strained, while in the case of their latest hero heated Celtic imaginations may find a good deal to go upon. The case undoubtedly bristled with points of legal nicety, but the Lord Chief Justice brushed them aside in his charge to the Grand Jury last month, and when, during the trial, they were advanced by the prisoner's counsel they were all summarily dismissed. Against the argument that a British subject can be naturalized in a foreign country during a state of war therewith the Chief Justice ruled that a declaration of war prevented British subjects making arrangements with the King's enemies. This is sound enough when we remember the dictum that no amount of residence abroad will suffice to exempt a native-born British subject from the penalty of treason if he bear arms against the country of his birth. It is also supported by the fact that among the numerous acts which have been defined as treason is that of assisting any public enemy at war with his Majesty. The question was, however, complicated by the Naturalization Act of 1870. Before that date every person born within the British dominions owed an allegiance to the British Crown which he could never repudiate or lose. The Act of 1870, however, rendered it possible for a British subject to renounce his allegiance, and the argument in defence of Mr. Lynch appears to have been that it was permissible for him even in time of war to repudiate an allegiance which was afterwards resumed by the fact of British possession of the territories of the late South African Republic. That this argument has not been allowed to have any value will, doubtless, in Galway be considered another example of Sassenach injustice. But neither "Colonel" Lynch nor his able and expert counsel could have had any false notions regarding the success of such a defence. It is of more interest now to consider what will be done to the man who, according to those who are said to know him best, was carried away by his chivalrous instincts.

Unfortunately the ethics of chivalry are peculiar. A man may be acclaimed for rushing to the aid of a nation fighting against odds—if the odds do not happen to be on the side of the country which claims him as a subject. In the latter case he is called rebel and traitor; in the other event he is a hero. A man, too, who forsakes a losing side and goes over to the enemy may be denounced as traitor by the people he has deserted, but will be acclaimed as valiant and wise by the conqueror. Chivalrous conduct, like everything else, depends upon the point of view. Moreover the law makes no distinction between the treason of the chivalrous gentleman who commands a brigade in the field and the treason of the regicide. But happily for Mr. Lynch a distinction is made by public opinion and sentiment, and for that reason the capital sentence passed upon him will be commuted. Punishment sufficient to mark the gravity of an offence for which in former days men were hanged, drawn and quartered must be meted out. But when we are showing marked lenity to rebels in Cape Colony and Natal can we severely punish a rebel just because his name happens to be Lynch? Ex-Colonel Lynch will probably escape with not more than a couple of years' imprisonment. A heavier punishment would but give cause to the party whom he hoped to join in Parliament to fan anew the disaffection now happily subsiding in the west of Ireland. The Government do not want that, and everything considered they would have been better pleased if "Colonel" Lynch had not crossed the Channel and imposed upon them the responsibility of deciding his fate. Moreover, we remember that before the outbreak of the war certain raiders and reformers were concerned in a conspiracy which amounted to treason against the State in which they resided, and of which some of them were direct subjects. That offence, after the capital sentence was passed upon four of the leaders, was atoned by the payment of a fine and a term of banishment. The clemency of Kruger, therefore, may have some bearing on the fate of Lynch just as it had on the trial of Kritzinger, though the latter was given time to prove that he was a Free Stater and not a rebel.

AN INTERESTING CRICKET PROJECT.

CRICKET lovers throughout India, especially those who have the interests of native cricket at heart, will be glad to learn that a movement is on foot to organise a visit to England of a mixed team representative of the pick of Parsee, Hindu, and Mahomedan cricketers. Various attempts have been made during the last ten years—the rise of native cricket dates from about 1892—to promote the visit to England of a representative native team, but the question of financing the undertaking, which we may here state, has never been properly gone into, has invariably been primarily responsible for the abandonment of the project. This has not been because the promoters imagined that insurmountable difficulties lay in the way of raising the sum necessary to carry the project through successfully, but, we regret to have to say it, because no one has been found with sufficient energy to grapple with the difficulty. Viewed in a commonsense light the task of raising some Rs. 30,000 in India from the supporters of native cricket appears to us to be simple enough. It is hardly conceivable that were the proposal properly put before the numerous rich and influential native cricket enthusiasts, the necessary sum would not be forthcoming. There are at least a round dozen native princes who would respond liberally to an appeal for funds for such a laudable purpose, for it must be borne in mind that the visit of a mixed native team to England would not be without some political importance, while the purse-strings of hundreds of others would be sure to be loosened to assist in raising the required amount. It would, however, be only fair and at the same time a wise feature of any appeal that may hereafter be made to the cricket-loving public to point out that in the event of the team meeting with great financial success, by no means an unlikely contingency in view of the growing interest evinced by home cricketers in the game out here, and being able to defray all expenses out of its share of the gate receipts, the money raised in India would be returned to the donors, and would in fact be regarded as a guarantee fund against failure. It is erroneous to suppose that a thoroughly representative team of native players would fail to draw large crowds. The South Africans have done it and also the West Indians, and why not the Indians whose all-round cricket is certainly of the same standard and probably higher. We are prepared to admit of course that the success of a native team in England, both from a cricket as well as a financial standpoint would largely depend upon the success met with in the early fixtures. A little forethought in arranging the card would, however, militate against the chances of a series of heavy defeats in the early part of the tour. It would be manifestly unfortunate if the team, for instance, had to face the Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Surrey bowling in the first three matches of the tour. With the arrangements entrusted to either Mr. F. E. Lacey, the M. C. C. Secretary, or Mr. C. W. Alcock, the Surrey County Secretary, there would, we feel sure, be no danger of this happening.

Writing on the assumption that the fixtures would be with the first-class Counties, the Universities, the M. C. C., and London County C. C., and that the tour would, from the first match to the concluding engagement, last four months, we see no reason to fear that the undertaking would end in financial disaster as was the case with the Parsee teams of 1886 and 1888. The promoters of the undertaking would have the assurance of the hearty support and co-operation of many eminent cricketers at home, among them Lord Harris and Lord Hawke, and nothing appears to us to stand in the way of launching the project successfully unless it be, perhaps, the apathy of the native cricketers themselves. It will be remembered that the last attempt to organise a tour to England was in 1898, and on that occasion the four gentlemen named promised their support. The visit of the Oxford University Authentics to India now offers an opportunity of further increasing the interest of home cricketers in the game out here which it would be a pity to miss. We believe that the Authentics have been very favourably impressed with what they have seen of native cricket, and on their return to England will no doubt do everything in their power to make the proposed visit "au fait accompli." The Selection Committee when duly appointed would find some difficulty in choosing fifteen or sixteen players from the long list of cricketers above the average available, but a careful study of present form would enable them to complete the task satisfactorily. The Parsee element would naturally be in the preponderance, and the merits of such players as Mistry (Patiala), Meherhomji, H. D. Kanga, D. D. Kanga, Bulsara, Mehta, Driver, Daruwalla, Pavri, and Mistri (Ajmere), would have to be carefully considered. The Mahomedan contingent would have to be chosen from the past and present students of the Aligarh College, and such names as Ahsan-ul-Hak, Ali Hasan, Shafkat, Hamid, Ehsan, and Abid occur to us as likely candidates for selection. The Hindus would be well represented, and among those whose claims would have to be considered are Jayaram, Seshachari, Narayana Rao, Baloo, Bhanda, Telang, Shivshankar, Armutham, Subrayalu, Chetty, Kirtikar, and Rajalinjoo. With occasional assistance from players already in England such as Ranjitsinghji, K. S. Singh, (Cambridge University and Kent), and one or two others. We are confident that whatever might be the result of the tour from a cricket point of view the Indian team would do quite as well as the Philadelphians, South Africans, or West Indians. At the most modest computation their share of the gate receipts would hardly be less than £2,500, a sum which in itself would suffice to defray the total expenses of the tour. It is proposed to canvass the opinions of leading native cricket enthusiasts on the best means of carrying the proposal into practical effect, and afterwards to call a meeting in Bombay or some other cricket centre. We hope for the sake of Indian cricket that nothing will be left undone to bring about the tour.

A LESSON FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

A good deal has been said lately about trade competition in India, and the question has been discussed from almost every possible point of view. But there is one aspect of the problem which has up to the present been overlooked. No writer in India, so far as we are aware, has yet dealt with the subject of freightage. The case of South Africa during the last year has supplied a lesson which traders of all classes in this country would do well to consider. Since the end of the war there has been at the Cape a truly remarkable development of commerce owing to the settlement of agriculture, the development of the railways, and the supply of shortages generally occasioned by the war. Agricultural machinery, and especially ploughs and appliances for the purposes of irrigation have been shipped to the Cape in ever increasing quantities. It has been said with considerable truth by many who have written on this question that the reason that America has been so successful in her participation in this trade revival is that she has been quick to realise the possibilities and requirements of the market, and has been careful to send such goods as were exactly suited to South African needs. But the history of this interesting commercial struggle would certainly seem to show that the freightage war between England, America, and Germany has had much to do with the present trade situation at the Cape. In the cutting down of freight charges America has had all the best of it, possibly because of better shipping organization. The result is that much trade has been diverted to American manufacturers quite apart from the possibility of the superiority or greater cheapness of American goods. A significant fact is that Germany has been quite left out of the running, and although her capabilities in the matter of actual price cutting are well known she has been compelled practically to throw up the sponge. Now one reason why America finds it possible to maintain her footing in India at all is because of this very question of freight. To bring a consignment from New York to Bombay 11,000 miles has to be traversed, or nearly five thousand miles more than from Liverpool to this port. Freightages, on the other hand, are almost identically the same. The freightage of machinery from New York to Bombay varies between 5 dollars and 10 dollars a ton, and that from New York to Bombay between 22 shillings and 50 shillings a ton. If these figures are examined it will be seen that they are almost identical. Of course there is a great margin even in these figures for competition as the rates are purely arbitrary, and an American importer might gain over a British dealer and vice versa. But the fact remains that despite the great disparity of distance America is not handicapped by her freight charges. The matter is certainly one that is worth attention, and where British dealers have an advantage, surely they ought to do their best to make the most of it.

H. M. S. Renown, Captain A.M. Farquhar, R.N., sailed for the Persian Gulf yesterday.

LADY CURZON will distribute the prizes at the Calcutta Horse Show on the 2nd February.

A Customs Circular announces a revised tariff for cotton goods.

SIR MONTAGU TURNER will preside at the Devonian dinner in Calcutta on the 31st instant.

THE first meeting of members of the Board of Scientific Advice will take place in Calcutta early next month.

THE Viceroy has consented to be present at the Oxford and Cambridge Dinner in Calcutta on the 23rd February.

AMONG the passengers who arrived by the Persia on Friday, was Mr. Reginald Gilbert, who intends to make a short stay in Bombay.

COLONEL FENN, R. A. M. C, Surgeon to the Viceroy, proceeds Home by the mail of the 28th February, Captain Armstrong, I. M. S., succeeding him.

As reports have obtained currency that the Arts Exhibition at Delhi is likely to be closed very shortly, we may state that it will remain open for several weeks to come.

MAJOR STRACHEY, Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, proceeds Home on one year's furlough in March, Mr. E. L. L. Hammond acting for him.

MR. S. KARDLEY WILMOT, Conservator of the Pegu Forest Circle, will officiate as Inspector-General of Forests, consequent on the departure of Mr. Wroughton on a year's furlough next month.

THE Viceroy with Lady Curzon returned to Calcutta on Wednesday morning. The entry, as announced beforehand, was public, and took place with all the ceremonial usually observed on these occasions.

THE famine returns for the last week show 22,500 persons on relief, nearly the whole of whom are in the north-eastern districts of the Central Provinces. Their number rose by 5,000 during the week.

No substantive appointment is likely to be made to the post of Director-General of Statistics vacant by Mr. J. E. O'Conor's retirement pending action regarding the proposed Commercial Bureau for India.

H. H. the Khan of Khelat accompanied by his staff and attended by a retinue of about 150 followers, left Bombay last night for Khelat by a special train from the Grant Road Station at 8-15 Bombay time. The departure was private.

THE deputation from Natal, consisting of Mr Shepstone and another representative of the Colony which is being sent to India to discuss questions connected with the labour supply, is expected to reach Bombay within the next few days.

HIS Highness the Sultan of Muscat, accompanied by his staff paid a visit to H. M. S. Renown, to-day. On his leaving the vessel a salute was fired, in his honour. The party came ashore in the launch belonging to the Renown and landed at the Apollo Bunder at noon.

THE HIGHWAY TO SUCCESS.

THE CAREER OF JAMES C. STEWART.

(BY B. FLETCHER ROBINSON.)

In the lottery of the world there are many winning tickets, but few present them for payment.

It is not enough to be lucky. Good fortune can do little for the weakling who fails to take and use his opportunities; and the fates must be stern indeed to crush a man who is built of the right material. Foresight, courage, determination—great qualities such as these, and success cannot be long delayed.

There is a man so endowed in London to-day—a man who has won his life's campaigns at the point of the bayonet. He has fought against Nature with his life and fortune hanging on the favour of winds and tides, he has followed on the heel of that destroying angel the cyclone, and in five and forty days rebuilt a ruined city choked with broken houses and defiled by corpses, he has won the hearts of navvies, so that they worked as they had never worked before; he has joyously punched the heads of labour agitators and burst his way through red tape, ancient prejudices, and contractors' jealousies. His name is James C. Stewart, engineer and manager of constructions—undertaking one of the breed who get things done.

By birth, writes Mr. B. Fletcher Robinson in the "Daily Express," he is a Canadian, by descent a Scotchman, by training an American. He is of middle height, broad in the shoulder, and deep in the chest. His hair and eyebrows are flecked with grey. The moulding and expression of his face bear the stamp of the Roman soldier, the conqueror of the ancient world. He has the same broad forehead, straight nose, arched lips, firm chin, and grim, fearless eyes. It is the sort of face that makes men turn in the street, wondering who it may be that passes.

THE ROMANCE OF TOIL.

There are romances in his past that would furnish a score of plots for our novelists. His first great work was at the mouth of the Mississippi, that vast stream that sweeps down from the borders of Manitoba, strong as a glacier and fickle as a woman in its wanderings. The camp of the men he ruled—picked from all races—some 1,500 strong, was on a sandbar, close on twenty-five miles from land. A cyclone in the gulf, and they would infallibly have been washed away. As it was the tide often rose till they stood shivering in their tents with the water lapping at their knees. To make their isolation yet more absolute they had "Yellow Jack" at work among them, and were held in quarantine. By day they worked at the great dam which was to hold the river to its true channel—a dam which Eads had failed to build, which the U. S. A. Government had failed to build, and which Stewart and his men constructed.

Groups of piles were bound together with steel cables, and yard by yard the dam crept on, the work growing the more dangerous as it neared completion. In the last wild rush to close the gap through which raced the screaming tides the men toiled for their lives. There was no rest save when they dropped exhausted. Whisky was free to all, for without it the danger would have broken the faint-hearted. Stewart's whole fortune was in this mighty effort, and he would often start from his snatches of sleep dreaming that the tide and stream had carried his work away. But he won the victory he had earned.

REPLACING DESOLATION.

But it was for his work at Galeston that he sprang into wider fame. As you will remember, the town was swept by a cyclone that piled the waters of the gulf upon the houses till the waves were ten feet deep in the streets. Into this scene of terror Stewart plunged with all his indomitable courage. He had no orders from the owners, but he knew that the town must be rebuilt, and that he would do it. By the second day he had begun. He dragged the dredgers from where they lay high on the shore, and cleared the channel to the harbour. He poured in labour till he had 5,000 men at work. His passes took the bearers through the sentries that martial law had established. And so day after day he led his little army forward to built what nature had destroyed.

He has strange stories to tell of those days. He helped to build the death fires, on one of which three hundred and eighty corpses were piled; he knew the gallant priest who rode all day among the the men labouring in the pestilential stench with whisky jars slung at his saddle peak, who with his own hand shot down a nigger caught robbing and mutilating the corpses. It was Stewart who saved a million bushels of grain by improvising tackle for the ruined elevators; he led the labourers who raised a warehouse, 350ft. by 1,800ft., in ten days, and rebuilt the shattered town and the greater part of its twenty-two wharves in forty-five days. That is the sort of man he is.

We have heard of his exploits in our country, and remarkable they are. In April of 1901 he turned up at Trafford Park, where he found 236 men leisurely employed on the Westinghouse Works. Within a week he had increased that number to 2,600. The daily tale of bricks, which had been from 450 to 600 per man, he raised to between 1,800 and 2,500. The young engineers, clerks, and foreman who strolled down to the scene of operations by ten in the morning received a note suggesting that seven was the better hour. "We want higher salaries," said some. "You shall have them." "We can't really do it, you know," said others. "Then, get out," said he.

THE BRITISH LABOURERS' CHANCE.

A fresh composition of mortar, electric hoists, and direct delivery of material gave the British bricklayer his chance. Never did buildings spring so swiftly. The unions were astounded, but the men were so well paid that no serious deadlock followed. The "go easy" brigade of the London County Council breed who lay their 330 bricks a day were eliminated. Stewart proved that if you pay the British workman as he should be paid he has not his equal in the world. And he has left a permanent witness to that statement in ten million bricks laid in nine months.

His work upon the huge Midland Railway Hotel at Manchester—it will cost £500,000—is even more startling. They had been at it close upon four years, and the greater part of its walls were hardly above the wooden hoardings. On May 1, 1902, Stewart took hold. On January 1, 1903, he has the roof on.

How does he do it?

By foresight, tact, and resolution. He has no grumblers, wasters, or pessimists about him. He pays his workman well, and expects them to work well. He gives them every opportunity by providing the latest machinery and by taking care that the contractors deliver their materials at the right moment. He goes among them as a friend, telling them what he wants, praising and blaming as occasion needs. It is organisation that wins a great struggle, whether it be with Lee-Metfords and Maxims or bricks and mortar.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the Duke of Connaught will probably present new colours to the 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Battalion) in Bombay next month.

AMONG the Judges of the Calcutta High Court likely to proceed Home for the summer are Sir H. T. Prinsep, Mr. Justice Amir Ali, and Mr. Justice Hill.

THE final proposals of the Government of India on the recommendations of the Horse and Mule Breeding Commission have been forwarded to the Secretary of State for his approval. The new scheme of reorganisation in the Remount Department will wait upon his Lordship's reply.

THE Government of India in view to minimise accidents to life and property have proposed that bogie carriages be marshalled on a train in front of all four wheeled vehicles carrying passengers, and with that object the Railway authorities are being consulted as to whether they see any objection to the proposal being carried into effect.

BURGLARS are reported to have carried away the brass plate erected to the memory of the military heroes who fell at the taking of Rangoon; at any rate it has disappeared from the monumental lamppost that was set up on the spot where the action was fought and the men fell, in the railway near the river-side connecting the town with Monkey Point.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE VENEZUELA WAR.

FORT SAN CARLOS DESTROYED.

THE ATTACK BY THE WARSHIPS.

FEELING AGAINST GERMANY.

LONDON, JANUARY 23.

A German official despatch states that Fort San Carlos was totally destroyed yesterday.

Other accounts say it was destroyed by Wednesday.

Twelve of the garrison were killed and fifteen wounded.

Twenty-five villagers were killed and wounded.

The Veneta and the Falke rained shells at a range of four and a half miles. The Fort was unable to reach them.

The Panther went closer, and twice unsuccessfully attempted to land a force.

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

Apparently the explanation given on the 20th instant, that the San Carlo's fort fired on the Panther because she was trying to force an entrance into the Gulf of Maracaibo in order to capture the warship Miranda, is correct. Germany's proceedings are intensifying the anti-German feeling in America. Even the officials of the State Department describe the bombardment as futile and revengeful.

The Powers have declined to raise the blockade simultaneously with the opening of negotiations.

The German Commodore, telegraphing from Maracaibo on the 21st instant, reports that the Veneta bombarded and destroyed San Carlos on the 21st, in consequence of the Fort's unexpected attack on the Panther on the 17th instant.

Press telegrams report that the bombardment continued on the 23rd, the Fort resisting the bombardment.

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

The bombardment of San Carlos has been suspended. The Vineta and the Gazelle have gone to Curacao, the Panther is remaining. The Fort is still flying the Venezuelan flag.

There is a temporary deadlock concerning the Venezuelan question.

Mr. Bowen asks for the withdrawal of the blockade while the Powers decline until they are satisfied that Venezuela's guarantee is bona fide. Meanwhile the affair is generating great heat in America.

THE STATE OF THE ARMY

THE ATTACK BY THE "TIMES"

THE FORCES OF THE EMPIRE.

LONDON, JANUARY 23.

The "Times" prints a second article on the Army problem which deals exhaustively with Mr. Brodrick's reforms and sweepingly condemns the Army Corps system as applied to Britain as unstrategical and impracticable.

Commenting on the article the "Times" says that the official mind has not got beyond the old theory that the Empire consists of the Mother Country and India. The article declares that there is no part of the strategic frontier of the Empire which cannot be reached three weeks earlier from South Africa than from the Motherland. The Suez Canal does not count in a really serious crisis. Hence it follows that as a large part of the Army is kept in India, so another large part of the army ought to be kept in South Africa, with a white man's climate, a magnificent country for the most complete and most varied training.

The article says that recent efforts towards reform have been dominated by the pernicious and antiquated notion that a large army is necessary for the defence of Britain, and adds that this defence belongs entirely to the Navy.

THE ISTHMIAN CANAL.

PANAMA TREATY SIGNED.

It is stated at Washington that the Panama canal treaty has been signed.

The signature of the Treaty between the United States and Colombia finally settles the selection of the Panama route for the Canal instead of Nicaragua.

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

The Panama Canal Treaty provides for the payment of ten million dollars in gold by the United States to Columbia and thereafter dols. 250,000 yearly. The lease is for one hundred years, and is renewable at the pleasure of the United States, which is accorded a zone of six miles wide.

The United States controls the waters at Colon and Panama, and receives the Canal dues. She is also entitled to send troops to protect property.

THE GERMAN REICHSTAG.

RESIGNATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

LONDON, JANUARY 23.

The President of the Reichstag has resigned in consequence of the condemnation of his action in prohibiting the Socialists discussing the Kaiser's speech in connection with Krupp.

THE KALGOOLIE AND COOLGARDIE WATER SYSTEM.

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

In the presence of prominent representatives from all parts of the Commonwealth the West Australian Premier to-day inaugurated the Coolgardie-Kalgoolie water system which is the greatest work of the kind in the world. It supplies a hitherto arid mining region with a river of pure water from a source 350 miles distant and 1,300 feet below the region supplied. The cost of the undertaking has been two and a half millions.

THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

The French Senate has approved the Sugar Convention.

THE KING OF SWEDEN.

Owing to the failing health of the King of Sweden the Crown Prince has been temporarily entrusted with the Regency.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SOUTH AFRICAN SHIPPING CONFERENCE.

CONDEMNED BY MR. GERALD BALFOUR.

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

Mr. Gerald Balfour, speaking at Leeds, referred to the South African Shipping Conference. He said that he would like to see a test case regarding the legality of the methods of the Conference, the harshness and tyranny of which is generally recognised in the commercial world.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S TOUR.

Mr. Chamberlain has visited the Burgher's settlement on Andries Cronje's farm at Potchefstroom. He was received with the utmost enthusiasm.

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

Mr. Chamberlain and party are trekking from Potchefstroom to Mafeking. They have been received cordially by the Dutch at places en route. Delarey welcomed him at Ventersdorp.

Altogether Mr. Chamberlain appears to impress the Dutch favourably.

THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

The Sultan of Zanzibar has started for Mecca.

THE ALASKAN FRONTIER QUESTION.

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

Mr. Hay and Sir M. Herbert have signed at Washington a treaty providing for the appointment of three jurists on each side to settle the Alaskan boundary question.

CRICKET.

OXFORD AUTHENTICS vs. ALIGARH COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH, JANUARY 24.

The match between the Authentics and Aligarh College (past and present) was started yesterday on the College ground. Key again won the toss, and sent in Chinnery and Hornby to face the bowling of Ali Hasan and Shafkat. When 21 runs had been scored Hornby was given out leg before, and Hollins joined Chinnery, and they had added 28, when Hollins was bowled by a yorker from Shafkat. Only one run had been added when Raphael was bowled, and four runs later Chinnery was out for a useful 33. After this the Authentics' batting collapsed, Kershaw being the only other to score double figures. Ali Hasan bowled very well, making the ball turn both ways, but the wicket was very bad, and gave the bowlers a lot of help. Aligarh, who had ten minutes' batting before lunch, lost one wicket for 20, but after lunch they collapsed before the bowling of Simpson-Hayward and Williams, and they only added 37 runs more Simpson-Hayward did the "hat trick" by bowling Razzak, Mughni, and Shafkat with three successive balls. The Authentics went in again, sending in Chinnery and Hornby, who put on 32 runs for the first wicket before Hornby was stumped off the wicket-keeper's pads, and then Hollins and Chinnery made a good stand, adding 32 runs before the latter was bowled in trying to cut a straight long hop. His innings of 30 was one of the best he has played. Williams joined Hollins but before another run had been scored, the latter in playing back to a ball, hit his wickets for a useful 20. This was very bad luck, as he only wanted 5 more runs to get his thousand runs. Williams and Key were the only other batsmen to get double figures. Aligarh College now want 182 to win, and it will be a very good performance if they do it, as the wicket is very bad, and has completely broken at one end Clayton's thumb is so much better that the Authentics have great hopes that he will be able to play in about a week's time.

LATER.

In the match between the Oxford Authentics and Aligarh College (past and present) play could not be resumed to-day at the proper hour as rain had fallen heavily in the night. An early lunch was made in the hopes of starting in the afternoon, but more rain fell, and the match was reluctantly abandoned

Scores :—

AUTHENTICS

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Chinnery, b Ali Hasan	33	b Masood	40
Hornby, l b w b Ali Hasan	14	st Hamid, b Shafkat	8
Hollins, b Shafkat	9	b w, b Abdul	20
Williams, b Shafkat	2	l b w b Ali Hasan	17
Raphael, b Ali Hasan	1	b Masood	0
Key, b Shafkat	4	b Ali Hasan	16
Simpson-Hayward, b Shafkat	8	b Ali Hasan	5
Kershaw, b Ali Hasan	16	not out	8
Headlam, b Ali Hasan	3	b Shafkat	0
Tomkinson, b Shafkat	1	b Abdul	5
Powys-Keck, not out	1	b Abdul	0
Extras	5	Extras	22
Total	97	Total	141

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

ALIGARH COLLEGE.

	First Innings. O	M	R	W	Second Innings. O	M	R	W
Ali Hasan	11	2	43	5	12	0	47	3
Shafkat	10·4	0	43	5	11	0	40	2
Abdul	...	...	...	...	5·2	0	18	3
Masood	...	...	...	...	6	0	12	2

ALIGARH COLLEGE.

First innings.

Ehsan, b Williams	16
Said, b Simpson-Hayward	3
Akid, b Williams	6
Ali Hasan, b Simpson-Hayward	3
Razzak, st Headlam, b Simpson-Hayward	12
Hamid, st Headlam, b Simpson-Hayward	5
Masood, st Headlam, b Williams	1
Mughni, b Simpson-Hayward	0
Shafkat, l b w, b Simpson-Hayward	0
Abdul, not out	8
Shafkat, b Simpson-Hayward	0
Extras	3
Total	57

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

AUTHENTICS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Williams	12	4	20	3
Hayward	11·2	1	34	7

THE AUTHENTICS AS FOOTBALLERS.

Being deprived of their cricket the Authentics played the Aligarh College at Associatio Football on Saturday afternoon. The College score first, and at half time led by a goal to nothing. In the second half, playing against the wind, the Authentics equalled through the agency of Williams. About five minutes afterwards Simpson-Hayward scored a good goal, which gave the Authentics the lead Towards the end the College pressed and forcing a corner managed to equalise. The game thus ended in a draw of two goals each.

COLOURS OF THE ESSEX REGIMENT.

BANGALORE, JANUARY 24.

An escort composed of Lieutenants Rasch and Pattison and four sergeants of the Essex Regiment left Bangalore to-day for Bombay to convey the colours of their regiment, arriving there from home to Bangalore.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE TRIAL OF "COLONEL" LYNCH.

THE JUDGES' COMMENTS.

THE CAPITAL SENTENCE.

LONDON, JANUARY 23.

The Lord Chief Justice, in summing up, emphasized Lynch's case as not merely a technical breach of law, but a case of deliberately assisting the King's enemies.

There had been, he said, too much belittling of the crime of treason in the past.

Lynch having nothing to say after the verdict was given, the Judges donned their black caps.

Justice Wills, as the Senior Judge, pronounced the sentence.

He said that the only palliation of the offence was that it had been for many years the fashion to treat such matters lightly and men were encouraged to play with sedition and to toy with treason.

Lynch was perfectly composed.

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

Though it is generally recognised that the sentence on "Colonel" Lynch will be commuted, papers demand an exemplary punishment demonstrating the gravity of the crime of treason.

"COLONEL" LYNCH'S ANTECEDENTS.

ENGINEER, TEACHER, JOURNALIST, WARRIOR.

Arthur Lynch is a man of many parts. He has trodden in the peaceful paths of civil engineering, has served as a teacher of mathematics and science, has filled, with infinite credit to his powers as a writer, positions on the London Press, and what is of more interest to newspaper readers to-day, has shared in the horrors of the battlefield.

"Col." Lynch is an Australian, born of Irish parents, is a man of university attainments, with a kindly, considerate, though adventurous disposition. This, at all events, is the testimony of him given by acquaintances. He first saw the light of day at Smythesdale, Ballarat, near Melbourne, where his father was a civil engineer and land surveyor Young Lynch was educated with a view to following the profession of his father. After receiving his "grounding" at Ballarat, he was sent to Melbourne University, where he not only took his M. A. degree, but qualified as a civil engineer, and practised for a year or two in that profession. Then he took up the teaching profession, and lectured on engineering and scientific subjects in Melbourne. In the early nineties he was found in Ireland. His restless spirit and unquenchable love of adventure soon led him into politics. At that time Irish parties were in a state of turmoil through the Parnell split. Lynch took up the cudgels as a Parnellite, and unsuccessfully contested Galway City against Mr Pinkerton, the Anti-Parnellite.

Then, at one bound, he entered journalism. How he became associated with the "Fourth Estate" is revealed in an interesting interview which a representative of "The Daily News" had with one of the lieutenants of Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P. at the time that that gentleman was Editor of "The Sun." It is clear that Lynch pined for a life more open to excitement and adventure than could be found in the ranks of civil engineers

"He came to London," said Mr. O'Connor's lieutenant, "with a letter of introdnction of the then Editor of 'The Sun' from a prominent public man in Ireland. He was at once given journalistic work, and continued on 'The Sun' for some time. As a matter of fact, his pen was wielded with so much effect that we were proud of his work. He was a man with ideas, and could put them into bold, trenchant English. He was an authority on athletics, and could write upon them with the greatest facility. Everything that was worth knowing in connection with English and Australian cricket he knew. His literary works, too, were characteristic of the man. His book on 'Our Poets' was as caustic a criticism on England' minor versifiers as was ever written. Similarly he wrote on Modern Authors, in which he was equally severe on literary log-rolling. Another work which does him credit was his 'Human Documents,' which was published as late as 1895. After his defeat in his first contest at Galway I well remember the words he used at a little dinner at which he was entertained—'I shall come back again.' He seemed to have been otherwise engaged last November, or undoubtedly he would have carried out that promise to the letter. Anyhow, he was elected M.P.'

Galway's M P. is, it seems, a descendant of the Lynches, one of the tribes of Galway. In the early stage of the war he was in Paris as the correspondent of a London paper, but his adventurous spirit soon led him to the seat of war—this time as the representative of "Le Journal" (Paris).

From this point Mr. Michael Davitt may be quoted as a trustworthy narrator of the doings of Lynch. In his recently published work on "The Boer Fight for Freedom," Mr. Davitt explains that a second Irish Brigade to fight for the Boers was formed in January, 1900 by a few of Blake's Irish corps. "Mr. Lynch was" he says—"captivated by the heroic character of the Boer struggle against such cruel odds, and he threw away the pen for a Mauser rifle. He was elected to the post of Colonel, and being an able linguist, speaking French and German with fluency succeeded in enlisting 150 Irishmen from several European nationalities not hitherto reckoned as subordinate members of the Celtic racial family. This is evidently a bit of Mr. Davitt's sarcasm. Anyhow he testifies that Colonel Lynch soon earned such a reputation for capacity and for looking after the comforts of his men that numbers of Volunteers from other commands were induced to join the second 'Irish' Brigade. Mr. Davitt further describes Lynch as a young man, about thirty-five, tall, handsome, and accomplished. He proved an able commander, and enjoyed the confidence of General Botha, who spoke of him as "one of the very best of my officers." When guetilla warfare commenced, Lynch returned to Paris, and, according to Mr. Davitt, continued to render excellent service to the Boer cause in letters and articles, full of first-hand information, to the Freneh Press and magazines.

LORD KITCHENER IN CALCUTTA.

A PUBLIC WELCOME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 25.

Lord Kitchener arrived here yesterday and had a public reception. The principal military officers, including General Leach, met him at the station. The Volunteers furnished guards-of-honour, and a large crowd assembled to welcome the Commander-in-Chief.

ARTILLERY MANŒUVRES NEAR BANGALORE.

SERIOUS ACCIDENTS.

BANGALORE, JANUARY 25.

Two serious accidents occured here yesterday afternoon during the Royal Artillery manœuvres on the plains below Nandydroog Hill A gun of the 58th Battery toppled over while going over an ant hill at a good pace, seriously injuring Gunner Simms. The other accident happened to drivers Pane and Barnes of G Battery, Royal Horse Artillery. In this case the Battery was retiring at a gallop when the leaders of a gun team came down with the drivers named, one of whom Barnes was seriously injured, and is suffering from concussion of the brain. The 58th man has a fractured thigh. All three were sent into Bangalore this morning.

Sir James Wolfe-Murray is expected here to-day and Sir George Wolsely to-morrow.

Of the five batteries out here the G, 58th, and 11th return to Bangalore and the 31st and 35th to Belgaum and St. Thomas' Mount, respectively, on Thursday when the practice camp breaks up.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

OFFICERS FOR TRANSPORT WORK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 24

The contingent of officers despatched to Somaliland for transport duty is a strong one. It comprises Captains Davidson, 47th Sikhs; Pritchard, Welsh Regiment; Doughty, Royal Welsh; Glasford, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; Knowles, 2nd Bengal Lancers; Lyne, 16th Madras Infantry; Lee, 8th Gurkhas; Armstrong, East Yorkshires; Clery, 25th Bombay Rifles; Barnard, 4th Lancers; Lane, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent: Lloyd, 3rd Gurkhas, Machar, East Lancashires; Bosanquet, Border Regiment; and Bryce, 11th Coorgs; and Lieutenants Breslin, 4th Hussars; Walford, Suffolk Regiment; and Syres, 1st Bombay Lancers.

THE BIKANIR CAMEL CORPS.

A Correspondent writes to be "Pioneer":—With reference to the Somaliland Expedition it is interesting to note that in view of the enormous difficulty anticipated in the impending advance of the forces against the Mad Mullah, through the almost unknown and waterless desert through which our troops must force their way, the Maharajah of Bikanir has sent his Camel Corps consisting of 250 men and 9 Native officers under their own commandant (a native officer) with 250 camels, the whole accompanied by a Special Service Officer, Captain H. T. Walker. This Corps is not intended in any way as a transport corps, but is equipped solely for fighting and scouting work.

Each camel carries his own Bikanir sowar or trooper and in addition when working in the enemy's country each camel will carry another soldier behind so that the whole Corps when on scouting or fighting duty on the march, will consist of 500 fighting men, and will work identically on the same lines as Mounted Infantry.

The use of this corps should be invaluable as owing to the absolutely destitude region through which our troops must pass and fight; the mobility of our forces is tremendously handicapped, and the difficulty of a sufficient water supply being carried is almost insurmountable. With this corps, however, 500 men can be carried across country with water for a space of three days without meeting any water on the way. Some may think that this is not a very long period for a camel to go without water, but practical experience has proved that although a camel may live for even 7 days and more without water it is useless under a severe military strain, and the heavy load it has to carry on an expedition similar to the one at present being undertaken in Somaliland.

It is interesting to hear some opinion of military experts on this corps, which has just come down from the Manœuvres at Delhi, where Captain Walker has been working with it, and experimenting.

He has found that 3 days without water is the average safe limit to work these camels as a fighting unit, and states that he considers it unwise and unsafe to overdo that, except under conditions different to those he anticipates in Somali and. The camel, of course, if in a country with fresh green pasture could be maintained in a fit fighting condition for a much longer period without water. The Mullah now has concentrated most of his forces in the waterless desert of the Haud (this region is the stoneless desert country inland about 150 miles off the N. E. coast of Africa in Italian territory) his forces now being between British territory on the north and south, Italian on the east and north-east, and Abyssinia on the north-west, and this territory presents the most insurmountable obstacles to a campaign conducted by European troops,—in the first place the difficulty of water, in the second the difficulty of the transport. These great drawbacks are obviated by our using our Native troops who should be able to stand the scarcity of water better than white troops, and whose commissariat is so much more easily carried. As an aid to our troops already there and the column operating from the N. E. coast this Camel Corps should be excellent: their advantages are their mobility over a desert country, their speed, and their ability to carry two fighting men each, with full equipment, water, ammunition and food, and affording a wide range of view for a scout from the camels' backs. Their disadvantages are their offering such a large target to an enemy, their slowness against any Cavalry and their utter helplessness in very rough country intersected with nullahs or steep ravines, which would delay them indefinitely.

It is expected that they will certainly not be used as Mounted Infantry, without an escort of Mounted Infantry proper, as once attacked at close quarters or surprised by the active Somalis, one does not like to think of the certain result—a few slashed amongst them and all would be over—except perhaps a desperate stand of the unfortunate dismounted and outnumbered riflemen.

It is to be hoped that they will be found as excellent in actual experience as they deserve to be. It is interesting to note that these camels are all specially picked trotting camels from Bikanir, and that in point of stamina, power weight carrying ability, and speed they are far superior to their Egyptian brother employed in the Soudan.

In the Delhi Manœuvres this corps were found a great success—on one occasion the umpire of the opposing force had to have their location actually shown to him, before being able to distinguish them. So invisible against the sandy soil etc., were they, that even the Infantry on each side of them were detected without their being seen at all, though within 100 yards. This it must be remembered was when the camels were kneeling. Standing they are a very noticeable target and very vulnerable. Unlike Mounted Infantry proper, they cannot move from position to position at a gallop. Hence under fire it is very difficult to see how they will manage. Their progress cannot fail to be of interest to anyone studying the various experiments in war and they may prove a most important factor in the future of the Somali Campaign.

The average distance traversed by these camels on service is at the rate of 100 miles in 24 hours.

The men in the corps are all Rajputs and their fighting capabilities are too well known to need retelling.

Altogether the Maharajah of Bikanir is to be highly congratulated on his workmanlike Corps and fine body of men, who, it may be mentioned, have been on service dismounted during the late China War.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mullaly has joined his appointment at Army Headquarters, Simla, as Deputy Quartermaster-General in India, Lieutenant-Colonel Grover having relieved him at Calcutta as Officiating Deputy Secretary in the Military Department.

The estimate for the buildings at Ishapur required for the new Small Arms Factory works out to 15·1-2 lakhs, and sanction for this expenditure has been granted. There is included in this estimate a sum of Rs. 50,000 for providing the factory with filtered water for domestic and drinking purposes from the Calcutta municipal supply.

The organisation of a detachment of Mounted Sappers to form part of A Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners, will be as follow: one non-commissioned officer of the Royal Engineers, one Native Officer, and 45 rank and file including one trumpeter. The initial cost will be Rs. 7,573 and the annual recurring expenditure Rs. 16,658.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

JANUARY 25.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, Perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable C diz Teneriffe interrupte.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas interrupted.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code addresses should not be used

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 25th January 1903.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	24	6	p.m.	17	29
Teheran	25	11	52 p.m.	1	24
Suez	25	2	35 p.m	...	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 25th January, 1903.

	Maximum Time H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	50	0	1
,, Karachi	0	30	0	1
,, Madras	0	22	0	7

EMPIRE TRADE.

LETTER FROM SIR HOWARD VINCENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On leaving I must thank you for the full report of the meeting on Thursday at the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the subject of Empire Trade. You will be glad to hear how many as the result have given their adhesion to The United Empire Trade League, headed by the chairman of the Chamber, the Honourable John Moncrieff Dick.

We shall welcome all. There is no pecuniary liability. The point is: will Bombay—will India—be left behind or join Canada, Australasia, and South Africa, in taxing foreign goods as I suggest, one-third more at Indian ports than British goods.

It is easy to carry out. Let those who think with us communicate their views to the Government of India and then may not only India, but Britain in Asia and America, Australasia and Africa in Europe and on the seas be united for all time.—Yours, &c.,

C. E. HOWARD VINCENT.

S. S. Arabia, 24th January, 1903.

DEPARTURES BY THE MAIL.

Amongst the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Company's Mail steamer Arabia were the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, Earl and Countess of Pembroke, Earl of Scarborough, Countess of Strafford, Lady Beatrice Herbert, and Lady Ulrica Duncombe. These notabilities, who were the guests of his Excellency Lord Northcote, arrived at the Apollo Bunder from Government House, in Government carriages. Captain the Hon. C.F.Greville, A.D.C. to the Governor, and Captain Crawford and a native A.-D.-C., who proceeded to the Bunder, saw them off. They got into the R. I. M. launch Wren and proceeded to the mail steamer. Among others who left from Ballard Pier were Lady Boughey, Sir Charles and Lady Cayser, Sir Christopher Furness, Sir George and Lady Mackenzie, Sir H. and Lady Rawlinson, Lord and Lady Stanley, Sir Edgar Vincent, Colonel Sir E. C. Howard Vincent, M.P., Sir G T. Goldie, Colonel the Hon. and Mrs. C Harford, Major-General Shone, Mrs. Shone, and Mr. and Mrs Samuel Stuart, M.P.

THE PLOT AGAINST THE PRIME MINISTER OF NEPAL.

THE discovery of a plot against the Prime Minister of Nepal at Benares, to which we referred recently, says the "Pioneer," seems to have been due to one of those agents which the Nepalese Government keeps at every place in British India where there is a colony of its exiles. The Government detective in this case appears to have completely gained the confidence of the opposition, who disclosed to him the minutest particulars of their plan, which after all only amounted to the recognised method of turning out a Minister in Nepal. Having learnt all that he required, the agent communicated his information to the City Inspector, and the two then laid the case before the City Magistrate. The carrying out of the "coup" was to be entrusted to a party of men who were to be introduced from Gorakhpur. The police were conducted to the dharamsala where they lodged, and found among their possessions three rifles and some knives. They gave out that they were pilgrims to Benares, and on their way to the Panna State, with which they had taken service, an explanation which did not prevent their being taken into custody. Three Nepalese of Benares, who appear to be men of some means, have been arrested on suspicion of complicity.

THE TRANSPORT SYRIA.

THE troops which arrived in Bombay on Friday evening by the transport Syria were landed at the Sassoon Dock on Saturday, and will be despatched to Deolali and Poona in three special troop trains.

The following are the names of the officers:—

Lieut-Col A H J Dayle, 2nd K Shrop L I
Major S G Moore, 2nd K Shrop L I
Capt and Bt-Major R A Smith, 2nd K Shrop L I
Lieut E R M English, 2nd K Shrop L I
Lieut H W Kettlewell, 2nd K Shrop L I
Lieut F S Fitzgerald, 2nd K Shrop L I
Lieut R R Miles, 2nd K Shrop L I
Lieut J M Carter, 2nd K Shrop L I
Lieut P C Hanbury, 2nd K Shrop L I
Lieut F N Wrench, 2nd K Shrop L I
2nd Lieut P Prince, 2nd K Shrop L I
2nd Lieut C T V Winterscale, 2nd K Shrop L I
2nd Lieut P C Hath, D S O, 2nd K Shrop L I
Hon Lieut and QrMr and Mrs Wildg, and 2 children, 2nd K Shrop L I
Major and Mrs J M F Swine and 2 children, R A M C
Capt H N Blakeney, 2nd Middlesex Regt
Capt and Mrs G M C Williams, R A M C
Lieut and Mrs F W Cotton, R A M C
2nd Lieut M E Monteith, Unattached List
2nd Lieut A H Gwyn, Unattached List
2nd Lieut W C Reid, Unattached List
2nd Lieut S C Biggs, Unattached List
Captain A P Anderson, R F A
Lieut J B Riddell, R F A
Lieut E st O Gray, R F A
Lieut J C Walch, R F A
2nd Lieut R F Ewart, R F A
Lieut Col and Mrs H W Pearse, D S O, 2nd E Surrey Regt
Major H L Smith, D S O, 2nd E Surrey Regt
Capt W H Ellis, 2nd E Surrey Regt
Capt and Bt Major A E S Barchard, 2nd E Surrey Regt
Capt O P Pareh, 2nd E Surrey Regt
Lieut R M Whale, 2nd E Surrey Regt
Lieut C T Simeon, 2nd E Surrey Regt
2nd Lieut G Gould, 2nd E Surrey Regt
2nd Lieut J O G Maunsell, 2nd E Surrey Regt
2nd Lieut A de V MacLean, 2nd E Surrey Regt
Lieut and Adjt J P Brenaod, 2nd E Surrey Regt
Assist Surgn and Mrs J B Farrell, I S M Dept
Wife of Lt Bell and 3 children, I O Dept
Wife of Lt Turner and 4 children, I O Dept

AFTER THE DURBAR.

"Capital" has the following comments on the Durbar:—

Now that the great Delhi Durbar is over it is very amusing to see how the various sections of the public press, both here and at home, vie with one another in trying to discover the reasons why the big show should have been held at all. In reading them one is reminded of the story of the boys caught smoking at school and of the reasons each gave for his practice, on being reprimanded by the master for his conduct. All had some justification or other. The last boy said he smoked because he believed it was good for his corns. The London "Times" seems to have had its misgivings about the political influence of the Durbar, for it tells that Lord Dalhousie, who looked with something like scorn on Government by tamashs, was the strongest and most powerful Governor-General that India ever had. None, before or since, held such a firm grip of the native chiefs. None has ever been held in such fear or has commanded such respect as that great Consul.

One of the least pleasant things about the recent Durbar was the alleged nobbling of the representatives of the press who were there as invited guests of the Viceroy. These gentlemen were given to understand in sundry ways and in diverse manners that nothing but hooied words and favourable criticisms were expected from them, and the great majority were obedient to the faith. One or two who ventured to tell the truth as they saw it, met with severe rebuke, and the London "Morning Leader" of December 30th, says that the Viceroy personally rebuked a press correspondent who had the audacity to write home what was really thought in India about the Greatest Show on Earth—if that name be not Mr. Barnum's copyright—and asked him "whether he knew what he was there for." The "Morning Leader" has some very pertinent and sarcastic remarks on this very melancholy piece of business, and I must say the hypnotising of the press representatives in the way alluded to, and the treatment meted out to independent men has been confirmed by a press correspondent who himself came under a secretarial rebuke for writing straight out what he saw in Delhi. The "Morning Leader" says: The journalist in India seems to be nearly as free as in Russia—or Turkey."

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT PALITANA.

The hired transport Palitana Captain W. Le Marchand, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Berbera. The Palitana sailed from Bombay on the 29th December, with 2 officers and 75 non-commissioned officers and men of the 7th Bombay Pioneers and 210 mules.

RACING AT MAHALUXMI.

THE SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

THE race card promised extraordinarily good sport at Mahaluxmi on Saturday. Fields were exceptionally large, and on the whole the attendance was extremely good. H. E. the Governor, Lord Northcote, was present. In the early stages of the afternoon very little was done in the way of betting The public fought shy of the first race in which there were only three entries almost entirely, and none of the horses started heavily backed. The little betting that was done was fairly evenly divided, although Good Boy eventually started at two to one on. The race itself was a complete failure. Optical refused the first hurdle and was immediately out of the race, and the other two cantered home, Good Boy leading all the way. Sanaiya, a new comer, bought after the race by Mr. Fischer, won the New Comers' Plate, Bunder again running second. Mahkoom was backed almost off the slate in the Chinchpoogly Stakes, and the rest of the field was hardly touched. He again won with ease; this making his fourth victory this season. Fando and Fire Up had a tough battle in the next race. The betting was rather sensational. Fando held popular favour until five minutes before the start, when a select ring of backers quickly ran up the price of Fire Up. Fando was, however, quite too good for Mr. Baldock's horse, which seemed to be out of form. Sir Jumal created a surprise in the Coorla Plate, passing the winning post first for the first time for three years. Bay Middleton also made a clever win in the last race of the day. Connaught who was expected to win never got anywhere near the front, and was out of the running all the way. The racing was interesting, but it is to be feared that it was not very profitable for punters. The following were the details:—

Pony Hurdles.—Winner, Rs 200; second, Rs 100 and third, Rs 50. A Handicap Hurdle Race for ponies, 14-2 and under. Distance—9 Furlongs over 5 flights.

Mr Percy Fischer's g aus g Good Boy, 9st 7lbs, Owner 1
Mr T C Naples' ch aus g Free Trade, 11st 8lbs Mr Fischer 2
Mr Gordon Hunter's b aus g Optical, 9st 13lbs... 3

Betting: 2 to 1 on Good Boy; 2 to 1 each against the others.

Optical refused at the first hurdle, and Free Trade then led Good Boy to the six furlongs' post, where the named came up and drew away with a long lead This he maintained to the end, winning by a distance. Time—2 min. 17 3-5sec.

(Winner trained by Fowler.)

The Marine Lines Plate.—Winner, Rs 200; second Rs 100; and third 50. A Handicap for Arabs 13-3 and under. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Mr Cross' ch a h Paleface, 8st 8lbs, Kunal..... 1
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's b a h Shafboob, 9st 3lbs, Oomerkhan 2
Mr Murray's g a h Hypocrite, 7st 5lbs. Haeroo. 3
Mr Percy Fischer's ch a h Governor, 8st 10lbs Cowell 0
Messrs E Rashid and A A Saif's b a h Huddal, 8st 3lbs, Robertson..... 0
Mr Artin Essayie's b a h Shelter 7st, Kamad. 0

Betting: Evens Hypocrite; 3 to 1 Governor; 5 to 1 each Shelter, Huddal, and Shafboob; 6 to 1 Paleface.

Hypocrite cut out the work from Paleface, with Huddal and Governor running about last. Two furlongs from home Hypocrite gave way to Paleface, who came on and won easily by two lengths. Time—1 min. 21 3-5secs.

(Winner trained by T. Tingey.)

The New Comers' Consolation Plate.—Winner, Rs 200; second, Rs 100; and third, Rs 50. For Arabs 13-3 and under, landed since 1st July, 1902, which have not won a race value Rs 50 or over 13-3 to carry 8st 10lbs W I (no landing allowance), Distance—1-2 mile.

Mr P F Fischer's g a h Sanaiya, 7st 12lbs Cowell 1
Messrs Faraj bin Sanad and F Mahomed's g a h Bunder, 8st 7lbs, Kunal..... 2
Mr Artin A Essayie's g a h Little Joker, 7st 6lbs, Kamad..... 3
Mr Abdoola Nawajao's g a h Seyedi, 8st 10lbs Soda 0
Mr Sulleman Obayyed's g a h Malick, 8st 10lbs, Nama 0
Mr H Jamsetjee's g a h White Hussar, 8st 10lbs, Piper 0
Mr Sake Khaderi's ch a h Young Prince, 8st 7lbs, Saleh 0
Mr Dawood Essack's g a h Mabrook, 8st 7lbs, Robertson 0
Mr Mustapha bin Talib's g a h Jalmood, 8st 11lb, Heeroo..... 0
Mr A M Amer's b a h Supporter, 7st 12lbs, Oomerkhan 0
Messrs M Sahan and F Andrea's g a h Tartar, 6st 11lbs, Bennett 0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Sanaiya; 3 to 1 Bunder; 5 to 1 Jalmood; 6 to 1 Little Joker; 10 to 1 the others.

Sanaiya got away first and led by a length from Little Joker and Supporter, with the rest in straggling order. The favourite led into the straight, and eventually won comfortably by a length from Bunder and Little Joker, who were hard ridden. Time—55 1-5 sec.

(Winner trained by owner.)

The Chinchpoozly Stakes.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; and third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arabs. Distance—9 Furlongs.

Mr Mustapha bin Talib's b a h Mahkoom, 9st 3lbs, Heeroo 1
Mr N Mehta's ch a h Silvermane (5 years), 7st 2lbs, Edul 2
Mr A R Ameer's b a h Turkish Flag II, 8st 6lbs, Oomerkhan 3
Mr Kelso's b a h Roman, 8st, Dharma 0
Mr Finch's b a h Musketeer, 7st 9lbs, Kamad. 0

Betting: 2 to

wance) Penalties—Owner of a race value Rs 100; or over: once, 5lbs.; twice 10lbs.; oftener, 14lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 7lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Messrs A M Amer, ANanji and M Gooldar's b a h Bay Middleton, 7st 10lbs. Onmer Khan... 1
Mr A M Shamlangi's g a h Sirur, 8st 5lbs. Sada 2
Messrs. Yussuff Swedani and Mehtab's b a h Khalib, 8st 5lbs, Robertson 3
Mr Abdool Gany's b a h Jawad Meer, 8st. 12lbs Saleh 0
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Afreet, 8st 12lbs Nama..... 0
Mr Nowrojee's g a h Propeller, 8st 10lbs, Cowell..... 0
Mr Cross' b a h Asteroid, 8st 5lbs, Kanai 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's br a h Connaught, 8st 3lbs. Heeroe 0

Betting: Evens Connaught; 2 to 1 Bay Middleton; 3 to 1 Afreet; 10 to 1 the others.

Sirur got away, closely followed by Khalif, with Bay Middleton nicely placed. The last named took command in the straight and won by two lengths: a length between second and third. Time—1 min. 23 3-5sec.

(Winner trained by T. Kendall.)

RACING AT CALCUTTA.

SECOND MEETING.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 24.

The racing to-day was very good. The following are the details:—

The Canning Stakes.—Rs. 1,000 to the winner, Rs. 300 to the second, and Rs. 200 to the third. A handicap hurdle race for ponies 14-1 and under. Distance—R. C. and a distance over 7 flights of hurdles.

Topsy, 9st 12lbs, Morrison 1
Jilt, 9st 13lbs, Bond 2
Yuletide, 9st 8lbs, Mr Bell Irving..... 3
Also ran:—Florin, 10st 7lbs.

Betting:—6 to 4 against Florin; 2 to 1 Topsy; 3 to 1 Yuletide; 6 to 1 Jilt.

Topsy led all the way from the old stand and won easily by two lengths; a neck between second and third. Time—41 2-5sec.

The Bhowanipur Sakes.—Rs. 1,000 to the winner; Rs. 300 to the second, and Rs. 200 to the third. A high weight handicap for horses which have not won a flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over since 31st March 1900. Distance—5 Furlongs.

Autocrat, 9st 2lbs, Ramshaw..... 1
Cerise, 6st 10lbs, Butlin 2
Clynder, 7st 11lbs, Hoyt 3
Flashlight, 8st 3lbs, Southall..... 4

Also ran:—Tecoota, 8st 13lbs; Trollop, 8st 7lbs; Winkfields Lass, 8st 6lbs; Sorella, 8st 4lbs; Gassima, 7st 4lbs; Orsino, 6st 10lbs.

Betting: 3 to 1 Winkfields' Lass and Clynder; 5 to 1 Trollop; 6 to 1 Sorella, Flashlight, Gassima, and Cerise; 8 to 1 Autocrat and Tecoota; 10 to 1 Orsino.

Ramshaw road a splendid finish, Wod on the post by a short length; same distance between second and third. Time—1 min. 2 4 5sec.

Pony Purse. Distance—7 furlongs.

Second Thought, 6st 4lbs, Butlin 1
Yardley, 7st 1lb, O'Neil 2
Perfect, 7st, 4lbs, Hoyt..... 3
Also ran:—Metalgia and Chump,

Betting; 2 to 1 against Yardley and Chump; 3 to 1 Metalgia; 4 to 1 Perfect; 5 to 1 Second Thought.

Won easily by three lengths; a length betwe n second and third. Time—1 min. 31 3-5 sec.

Hooghly Plate, Distance—5 Furlongs.

Springlock, 7st 2lbs, O'Neil 1
Heather Honey, 6st 4lbs, Butlin 2
Forest, 8st, Ramshaw 3

Also ran:—Vigorous 9st 3 lbs.; Malto, 8st 5lbs; Certitude, 7st. 13lbs.; Promontory, 8st.; Kingston, 7st.

Betting: 4 to 1 Vigorous, Malto, Springlock, and Kingston; 3 to 1 Heather Honey; 5 to 1 Forest, Certitude, and Promontory.

Won by a short half length; one and a half lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 1 3-5sec.

Merchant's Plate.—Distance 1 1-2 Miles.

Stand Off, 8st, 5lbs, Robinson 1
Record Reign, 8st 10lbs, Southall..... 2
Up Guards, 8st 7lbs, Ramshaw 3
Hoop Iron, 7st 12lbs, Thomas 4

Also ran:—Cretonne, 9st 12lbs; Lochaber, 6st 12lbs, Beau Brummel, 6st 10lbs,

Betting: 3 to 1 against Stand Off and Up Guards; 4 to 1 Record Reign; 5 to 1 Beau Brummel 6 to 1 Hoop Iron and Cretonne; 10 to 1 Lochaber.

Stand Off did not get a good start, and Hoop Iron and Beau Brummel led from Up Guards to the old stand where Stand Off began to catch his field. At the hospital corner Up Guards went up second, Record Reign coming up fast and Stand Off getting into third place, Hoop Iron was still leading. At the turn into the straight Up Guards had secured the lead, but Stand Off coming on the outside passed him at the distance and won easily by three lengths, Record Reign securing second place from Up Guards by a length. Time—2 min. 35sec.

Scurry Handicap.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Isola, 7st 2lbs, O'Neil..... 1
Granny, 8st 2lbs, Murphy Murphy 2
Not Yet, 9st 8lbs, Robinson 3

Also ran:—English Rose, 7st 3lb; Captain, 7st, 11b.; Reveille, 6st, 8lbs.

Betting: 6 to 4 against Isola; 2 to 2 Not Yet; 3 to 1 Granny; 4 to 1 the rest.

Won with the greatest ease by three lengtes; a neck dividing second and third. Time—1 min. 4 4-5sec.

The City Stakes.—Rs. 1,500 to the winner. Rs. 300 to the second, and Rs. 200 to the third. A high weight handicap for horses which have not won a flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March 1900 Distance—R. C.

Loch Arden, 9st, Ames .....) Dead heat.
Milburn, 8st, O'Neil .....)
Ritual, 8st 3lbs, Robinson 2

Also ran:—Yalimba, 8st 8lbs; Rickshaw, 7st 11lbs.

Betting: 2 to 1 against Ritual and Milburn; 3 to 1 Yalimba; 4 to 1 Loch Arden; 6 to 1 Rickshaw

Rickshaw assumed the lead after turning to Kidd rpore corner and kept it all round up to the turn into the straight where he fell back, and Loch Arden and Milbern raced neck and neck from the above distance making dead heat, Ritual being third three lengths behind. Time—3 min. 1 sec.

The owners of the dead heaters divided the stakes.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 26.

Before the Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

353-02—Framjee and D—Hoosenbhoy Ahmedbhoy and another vs Hajee Ismail Hajee Essack—Khunderao and S. Part heard.

339-02—Tayabjee D and Co—Lilathar Dhalloo and another Motabhoy Mulla Essabhai—Thakordas and Co—Part heard.

183-02—Framjee and D—Ali M Nensey vs Karrimbhai Nensey and others—Mutubhai J and M and Wadia and G.

Commercial Cause.

663-02—Kanga and P—Maganlal Vijbhokhandas vs Sitaram Nuthmal—Tyabjee D and Co.

Long Causes.

481-1881-00—Malvi H and M—Thakordas Fatechund vs Naranda Kanjee and others—Smetham S and N. M D and J.

634-02—Captain and V—Abdool Rahim bin Mohidin Shele vs Hissamoodin Mahomed Hosan—Tayabjee D and Co.

759-01—In person—Vardhman Mansey vs Coorsey Vassay and others.

760-01—In person—Vardhman Mansey vs Coorsey Vassay and others.

761-01—In person—Vardhaman Mansey vs Coorsey Vassay and others.

22-02—Thakurdas and Co.—Bai Mehivabai Alias Nanabai widow vs Mathuradas Gordhand s and others—Crawford B. and Co, and B. K. and G.

303-02—Khunderao and S.—Bhavaniram Sahebram and another vs Gulabi widow and others—K. B. Mehta and S. M.

383-02—B. Raghavaya—Shamoorewal Widow vs Kallidas Kalyanjee and another—D. D. Romer and M. and B.

198-01—Captain and V—Rao Bahadur Dr Crishnarao Vishwanath Dhurandhar vs Rakhmabai alias Angoobhai, widow and others—M J and H. C Land O and B Raghavaya.

317-02—Bicknell M and M—Sir L H Griffin and others vs The Hon Mr Daji Abaji Khare—Thakurdas and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For a decree absolute.

334-01—Pestonjee R and K—Bai Cooverbai vs Bai Begumbai Alias—Mulji C and V.

79-02—Motubhoy J and M—Ratanlal Frij Mohanlal Total v. Harishanker Manajee and others.

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Long Causes.

576-01—Wadia and G—Chabildas Laloobhoy vs Dayal Mawjee and others—Kanga and P Tayabjee D and Co—Part heard.

For further directions on the Commissioner's Report.

673-01—Captain and V—Mocila Mahomed Panker and another vs Khatijabibi widow—Captain and V M and Mirza F G S and M and F P Pavri.

For having exceptions on separate Commissioner's Report.

39-00—Nanu and H—Omar Hasan Vali Mahomed and others—Crawford B and Co—

Testamentary suit.

39-01—Edgelow G and W—Fakirchand Premchand and others vs. Manekbail widow—Tayabjee D and Co.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE TRADE OF DECEMBER.

THE AMERICAN COTTON SITUATION.

PROGRESS IN BRITISH GUIANA.

LONDON, JANUARY 9.

THERE is little to be said respecting the official returns for December—which complete the returns for the year—except that they seem less favourable, so far as the exports are concerned, than might have been expected. The differences, however, are but slight. The declared value of the imports were estimated at £528,047,000, and the actual figures are £528,860,284. This increase above our estimate was due to the fact that the expension of the import trade during December was larger than the average monthly increase for the previous part of the year, the increase for the last month being £1,400,531, and the total increase for the year £6,870,086. It merely strengthens last year's position as the year showing the largest import trade on record. The declared value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures, however, shows a decrease of £94,537 for December, and the actual value for the year is therefore £283,539,980, as against our estimate of £283,938,000. The declared value of our re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise shows a still more important decline, £437,805 for a month, which brings up the decline for the whole year to £2,031,208, and makes the total year's value of the re-exports, therefore, £65,810,684 only, as compared with our estimate of £66,113,000. The aggregate declared value of the export trade, including re-exports, is £349,350,664 as against our estimate of £350,051,000; and the excess of merchandise imports over merchandise exports is £179,509,620, as against our estimate of £177,996,000. It will be seen that the excess of the declared value of the exports for 1900 as against 1902 has been increased by the corrections, but with that exception—and the decrease against 1900 is only £5,023,090—1902 is still the largest export year on record. The aggregate value of the trade both ways for 1902 is £878,210,948, which exceeds the aggregate for 1900, the previous maximum year, by £762,031. As regards the treasure movements, the Board of Trade gives the value of the imports of gold for the whole year as £21,629,049, and the value of the silver imported as £5,764,296, making the total treasure imports £31,393,345, or nearly a million sterling less than for 1901. The value of the exports of treasure is stated as £15,409,088 gold and £10,716,118 silver, making a total of £26,125,206, or about £110,000 more than in 1901. The excess in the imports of the precious metals over the exports is £5,168,139, which added to the excess of merchandise imports over exports, makes the apparent debit balance £184,677,769.

The details of the trade movements during the closing month of last year show that the increase in the declared value of the imports was mainly due to increases under the head of "raw materials for textile manufactures" and "manufactured articles." Under the former heading raw cotton, jute, and mohair show increases in both quantities and value. Amongst the items showing increases under the head of "manufactured articles," silk goods are conspicuous, and also cotton goods, nails, screws, and rivets, leather, machinery, and motor-cars. There was a substantial increase also in the value of the imports of duty-free articles of food and drink—fresh meat, cheese (largely from Canada), raw apples, lard, and hops showing the most marked increases. On the other hand, there was a heavy falling off in the declared value of the dutiable articles of food and drink, the imports of sugar, tea, and wine, and also those of rice, maize, and oats showing contraction, while a considerable addition was made to the imports of wheat, noticeably from Russia, India, and Canada. The decrease in the declared value of the exports during December is far more than fully accounted for by the decrease in the sales of new ships to foreign owners, the falling off in this item being no less than £1,698,386 for December alone, the total decrease for the year being brought up to £3,257,669. There is a small net decrease in the declared value of the exports of yarns and textile fabrics during December, but the exports of cotton piece-goods alone show a decrease of nearly 60,000,000 yards in quantity and nearly half a million sterling in value, and there is a decrease also in the cotton yarn exports. The net contraction in the exports of cotton goods and yarns was partly compensated for, so far as the agreegate trade in textile goods is concerned, by increases in the exports of jute yarns and piece goods, silk yarns and fabrics, and woollen and worsted yarns and woven goods. The linen trade, however, showed contraction during December. With the exceptions mentioned, all the other groups of exports in the classified summary show increases for December, especially metals and manufactures thereof other than machinery and ships; and there was an increase in the declared value of the machinery and millwork exported also. On the whole, therefore, the year closed with apparently encouraging tendencies to revival in our trade and industries generally, excepting shi -building and the cotton trade. So far as the metallurgical industries were affected, the decline in the demand for new ships was to some extent compensated for by increased business in other branches of the iron and steel trades. The contraction in the shipments of cotton goods is, of course, partly explained by the disorganisation of the exchanges in the Far Eastern markets. Moreover it must be remembered that the shipments of a particular month do not necessarily represent orders actually given in that month, and this is very especially true in the cotton goods trade.

We give below Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co.'s circular on the American cotton position, dated New York, December 26. The noticeable features are the apparently "bull" tone of the report and the intimation that some revival in the demand for the productions of the Southern Mills had been experienced:—"With the New Year it appears to be the universal expectation that we shall have an advance during the next sixty days on the strong statistical situation which it is expected will be developed during January. Last season the January movement was very heavy, while the receipts at present, though increasing, lead to the belief in a moderate movement next month. If this idea is not sustained, the fact that all of the trade is on the long side will bring about a decline. One hardly hears a bearish opinion advanced on any side. The planter is able and willing to hold; the spinner, having secured a good supply, naturally favours an advance; while the merchant no longer feels any pressure to sell, and believes in the financial ability of the South to hold cotton when willing to do so. Therefore all have gone over to the long side. In addition many believe that the January corner will finally be carried out, while others think the losses which they believe the pool has already encountered will cause it to drop the corner as soon as practicable and attempt to recoup by a bull campaign. So there are few who look for any decline in the immediate future, though as yet there has been no general change in crop ideas, notwithstanding the small movement during November and December. A sudden revival in the demand from China for cotton goods will relieve the anxiety of the Southern Mills about a market for their product. Whether it will continue even those merchants in closest touch with China cannot foresee. Thus we are all looking for a better market next month. Whether our expectations will be fulfilled will depend entirely upon the movement. One fact appears certain—that no one desires to be short of cotton until the movement in some way sustains the large crop estimates."

With reference to American securities, three or four sharp months of persistent and severe liquidation—Messrs. Henry Clews and Co. point out in their circular, dated New York, December 27—have exerted a sobering effect in Wall-street. Enterprises that would not long since have been readily underwritten several times over could not now obtain even a hearing. The conviction that a halt is necessary in financial operations, and that a thorough taking o stock must be patiently endured, is "one of the most striking features of the day." This ultra-conservative mood, "which began near the top," where recent excesses were most freely indulged, "has permeated through all the various levels, until now the smallest operator is rid of his conservatism." As a rule, the Wall-street banking firm referred to goes on to say: "When a wave of opinion has run to this extreme it is wise to ask if it has not exhausted itself. We have now had a drop of 20 to 30 points in a majority of good securities; the speculative mania has been well subdued in consequence; severe liquidation has taken place without disaster; our (American) debt abroad has been materially reduced; and our financial situation is certainly less threatening if not much stronger than six months ago." That such lengthened and severe liquidation could take place without bringing serious disaster "is remarkable proof of the soundness of the country's trade and industry outside of Wall-street, where the overdoing thus far has been chiefly confined." Among the favourable conditions outside of financial circles are the activity of general trade, the prosperity of the labouring classes, the sustained demand for iron manufactures, showing new development and construction everywhere, "the prospect of larger exports of maize and cotton," and the continued large gross earnings of the railroads, "which will soon be swelled by advanced traffic rates." The Western roads are still overcrowded with traffic. In these respects the American new year presents favourable circumstances, the probability being that there will be no lessened activity provided prices are kept at a reasonable level and expenses are not unduly increased. Business profits have already been seriously threatened by the advances in materials and wages, and further increases in these particulars "would be a menace to national prosperity."

An interesting feature in the trade reports from British Guiana is the continued increase in the exports of sugar from that colony. The figures up to December 15, received by mail, show a total shipment since January 1, 1902, of 114,441 tons, as against 83,098 tons for the corresponding period in 1901, an increase of 33,342 tons, or upwards of 41 per cent. From the facts that the shipments were heavy during December it is evident that Demerara sugar is finding a market, and that the expansion of the trade has not been due merely to the clearing out of the stocks accumulated during the serious crisis in the Demerara sugar trade in 1901. The distinct upward tendency of prices has latterly, we are told, encouraged the larger firms in Demerara to despatch their sugar instead of holding it as they did in the closing months of 1901. It is admitted, however, that at the date of the mail advices, December 17, there were large stocks awaiting shipment, so that the total exportation for 1902 was expected to prove still more favourable in comparison with 1901 than the figures already quoted. Sales were still being reported at upwards of dol 2·15 per 100lb., and the local market was steady. The shipments of rum also show for 1902 a very marked increase as against 1901, the total for the period January 1 to December 15 last year being 2,850,219 gallons, or nearly 500,000 gallons in excess of the quantity for the corresponding period in the previous year. The shipments fell off during December as compared with November, when they were heavy, and this is said to imply an increased output of sugar which pays better than rum at recent prices. Nearly all the sugar made, it is added, is dark crystals for the American market, the English market offering no attractions for the moment. With the approach of the end of 1902 the exportation of gold from British Guiana also tended to increase. The total for the year up to December 15 was 97,298 ounces, as against 95,603 ounces for the corresponding period in 1901. The increase in value was dol. 24,409 ounces. This improvement is not so great as those persons interested in the colony—and, for that matter, all who understand the bearing of the world's gold supply under existing circumstances on the general prosperity of trade—would like to see, but still it indicates some revival of activity in gold mining in British Guiana after the interruption caused by the discovery of the diamond fields of the colony and the rush thither. Meanwhile improved methods of placer mining and a larger investment of capital in the industry are mentioned as desiderata.

Hydraulic operations are being introduced at the Omai working, and it is hoped that the experiment will lead to similar operations at many other undertakings in the gold-yielding districts. The results of the Omi enterprise are therefore being awaited with keen interest. The returns from the diamond-mining industry are again said to be encouraging. The shipments of diamonds for the period stated amount to 12,231 carats, valued at dol. 121,460, as against 3,295 carats, valued at dol. 38,968, for the corresponding period in 1901. It must be remembered, of course, that the industry was only beginning in 1901, nevertheless the figures show a growth sufficient to indicate a future before it, especially when it is considered that the industry is in the hands of only a few syndicates and that scarcely any modern plants for working the fields have yet been introduced. Amongst other exports from British Guiana showing increase is that of balata (or gutta-percha), of which 528,52lb were shipped during 1902 (up to December 15), as against 331,479lb. for the corresponding period in 1901. It must be mentioned that the figures do not include Venezuelan balata brought into Georgetown, though it is considered probable that the present crisis in Venezuela will have the effect of diverting the exports from that country to British Guiana in exchange for provisions and stores obtainable there and to avoid the risk attending attempts to run the blockade of the Venezuelan ports. The export of timber from British Guiana also show a heavy increase for the past year, and encouraging expansion is now recorded with regard to cocoa, gums, and kola nuts. On the other hand, marked decrease are shown in the exports of maize, shingles, and cocoa-nuts. On the whole, however, British Guiana seems to have made decided head way during the past year against the difficulties which have beset it in common with the rest of the West Indies.

In their monthly review of the general chemical trade Messrs. Sacro and Co., of Manchester, report that business during the year just closed has been mainly remarkable for the steady, evenness of demand, and total absence of any abnormal fluctuations of values. Manufacturers have been fairly well employed, and as far as standard articles go idle plant has been the exception. The total output, both at home and abroad, has been an increasing quantity, and yet the year closes without troublesome stocks of any moment hampering makers. Prices have been steady, but with a downward tendency, and it is the exception to find any one article to-day quoted as high as it was twelve months ago, while makers nevertheless have been willing to book over the whole of the current year at a further discount. The export department has strikingly followed this rule: the weight of goods shipped shows a pronounced increase, while the declared values are precisely opposite. Commerce expected much from the declaration of peace, and there was certainly for a period promises of active trade, but they did not long prevail, though at the same time the influence for good is still at work throughout the business world, and in its degree affects the chemical trade. A good thing which the Legislature has done is the amendment of the Patent Laws, which have hitherto been framed largely for the protection of foreign patentees, though much more needs yet in fairness to be done. An important item to the trade has been the continued success of the large increase of plant for the output of bleach, soda crystals, and bicarbonate of soda by electrolysis. The application of electricity to the production of chemicals promises developments in other directions. One of the most recent is in the making of chloride of zinc, a large and complete plant for which is ready or almost so. In the competition to-day the strictest economy in production is essential, and this is what electricity supplies plus a purity of quality and a high degree of strength that none of the old processes can approach. Judged broadly, the past year has by no means been an unsatisfactory one; the volume of trade has been large, but the profits have been cut so fine that it often is a problem, with merchants certainly, whether they warrant the accompanying risks. As to the prospects of the future, there do not appear to be any complications adversely affecting trade; in fact, most influences seemed favourable, and there is also that hope at least for better trade which is always so noticeable at the beginning of a new year.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

The Circus was crowded at the performance on Saturday night, and the booking office had to stop issuing tickets, many people being thus turned away. The vast audience thoroughly appreciated the programme as was evidenced by continuous applause. There will be a matinee performance on Wednesday afternoon.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

SESAMUM.

FINAL general memorandum on the sesamum (dil or jinjili) crop of the season 1902-03 reads:—The season has generally been favourable to the sesamum crop. The final reports for the United Provinces show an increase since last year of 25 per cent. in the area which is the largest yet returned and 80 per cent. above the average of the preceding ten years, while the outturn is half as much again as last year's estimate. In the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province the crop is considerably better than last year and the average both as to area and yield There has been a marked increase in the Central Provinces where the area is only 14 per cent below the record of 1899, and though the condition of the crop has somewhat deteriorated, the estimate of an average yield gives double the outturn of last year. The yield has been considerably reduced in Berar by wet during the harvest, but the outturn on a larger area is still 64 per cent. greater than the poor harvest of last year. The Bombay Presidency shows an extraordinary improvement since the October forecast, for including Sind where there is a decrease, the area has greatly extended and the yield which is 88 per cent. above the average is 180 per cent. greater than last year. The preliminary reports for Southern India, which will be supplemented by further reports in April, also indicate improvement, and the condition of the crop is fair. The provincial reports are summarised below:—In Bombay the latest reports show the total area under sesamum in the British districts and Native States of the Presidency inclusive of Sind to be 1,013,000 acres which exceeds last year's area by about 12 per cent. and the average of the preceding ten years by 22 per cent. The monsoon broke much later than usual and did not permit full sowings of the kharif crop so that the area returned in October was only 694,000 acres. For the late crop, however, the season was favourable and extensive sowings made up the deficit under the early crop. Though the crop suffered at first a little by a prolonged break in the middle of the season, and later on the reaped and rice crop was somewhat damaged by excessive awati rain, the season on the whole was favourable, and the estimated outturn comes to 182,800 tons, 180 per cent. in excess of last year's yield and 88 per cent. over the average. The area and outturn are both deficient in Sind but reports were wanting for Hyderabad.

In Madras the total area sown with jinjili till the end of December last is 481,000 acres. It is about 6 per cent. more than the extent sown in the corresponding period of last year, but is slightly less than the averages of five and ten years. The increase is marked in the Bellary and Salem districts and is attributed to seasonable rainfall. The crop is reported to be generally fair, and the outturn is estimated at 72 per cent. of the normal.

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The probable yield of the areas is given in the prescribed form below:—

Acreage.

	Acres.
1 Area for 1902	481,000
2 Do for 1901.....	455,000
3 Average for five years	500,000
4 Do, ten years.....	491 000
5 Item 1 is greater than item 2 by 6 per cent	
6 Item 1 is less than item 3 by 4 ,,	
7 Item 1 is less than item 4 by 2 ,,	

Outturn.

	Tons.
8 Estimated yield of 1902.....	18,550
9 Do, yield of 1901	17,790
10 Average yield of five years.....	18,750
11 Do, ten years	18,410
12 Item 8 is greater than item 9 by 4 per cent	
13 Item 8 is less than item 10 by 1 ,,	
14 Item 8 is greater than item 11 by 1 ,,	

MADRAS SUGARCANE.

The total area planted with sugarcane till the end of December last in 46,100 acres, or about 10 per cent. less than that of 1901. It is also less than the averages of five and ten years. The decrease is general and is particularly noticeable in the South Arcot district, where it is ascribed to a fall in the prices of jaggery. The standing crop is reported to be generally good and the outturn expected is 90 per cent. of the normal.

BURMA RICE.

The summary of the Burma rice-crop forecast for the month of December last states:—The area under rice cultivation in the 14 districts is now reported to be 66,23,932 acres; slightly less than the acreage reported last month. The anna estimate has been reduced in Hanthawaddy, Peggu, Bassein and Thatton. The showers at the end of December are reported to have caused some damage in Thongwa and Prome. The crop is threshing out light in Akyab, Bassein and Toungoo, but other districts have not reported. The total crop is estimated at 89 per cent., and the surplus available for export at 1,875,000 tons cargo rice, equivalent to 31,779,600 cwts white rice. Thongwa alone estimates the crop above normal and the average weight of the grain is not accurately known.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JANUARY 25.

Sunday: The barometer has fallen rapidly to very rapidly in Upper India and a secondary depression has formed in the Punjab which is giving a continuation of disturbed weather in the Upper India hills and submontane districts. Light but general rain has fallen in those districts and also in the United Provinces and snow in Kashmir. Falls amounting to about one inch have been received at Minimarg, Srinagar, Murree, Chakrata, Massoorie, Sialkot Roorkee and Bareily. The storm is advancing to Simla and the Mussooree hills where it will probably break up. It will continue giving rain and snow in the West Himalayas and rain in the submontane districts during the next 24 hours.

SIMLA, JANUARY 24.

Saturday: The barometer has risen rapidly in the Indus Valley and briskly in Gujarat. Elsewhere the changes are unimportant. The storm in Gujarat is still shown the centre not having moved but the storm in the North Punjab has almost filled up. Weather remains very disturbed over north west India but continues fine in other parts of the country. Light to moderate snow has fallen in Kashmer and light to moderate rain over the western Himalayas and sub-Himalayas and parts of the west Gangetic plain, of the north-west dry area and of Rajputana and Gujarat. The rainfall has not been heavy but Murree reports one inch and Ambalia, Mussoorie Chakrata, Simla, Delhi and Cherat between one quarter and half an inch. The weather in clear in Persia, Baluchistan and Sind and temperature has fallen over those areas.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 24TH JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been irregular showing a brisk rise at Lahore, Karachi, Bhuj, Jamnagar, Dwarka and Rajkot and slight changes elsewhere. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been fresh at Negapatam, and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—Both the day and night temperatures continue to be in excess of normal in many places. The maximum ranged from 94° at Cochin to 81° at Sirsa and the minimum from 33° at Jacobabad to 78° at Negapatam.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in Sind, the Punjab, the United Provinces and Rajputana and at Indore, Saugor, Bhuj and Deesa. Humidity changes show a considerable increase in the Punjab and at Jaipur, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Saugor and Raipur.

Rain in light showers fell in Rajputana and at Deesa and Jhansi.

Weather is fine and settled in all districts except to the north of Latitude 24°.

The disturbance which was entering North West India from Persia yesterday has given heavy snow in Kashmir.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE following are the results of the races sailed on Saturday:—

FIRST CHALLENGE CUP RACE—Sailed at 2 p.m.

Rating. Names of boats.	Time Allces. M. S.	Owners.	Time of Corrected Arrival. H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Stella.....	0 0	Lt-Col Boyd, I M S..	5 40 42	2 25 23
Melody ... 23·63	29 36	Mr J B K Macsetha...	6 9 20	3 48 44
Sapphire. 33·00	9 3	Capt R S Muter and Mr R H Hopkins	5 38 53	3 29 50
Forella ... 37·60	Scr	Mr C T R Stovell.	5 36 37	3 36 37

Stella not having been measured under new Y. R. A. Rules 1902, her corrected time cannot be given.

Time-limit—6·10 p.m.

Course No. 17—21 miles. Wind N W by W. Strength light to fresh. 1st prize won by Sapphire.

YACHTS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allces. M. S.	Entered by	Time of Corrected Arrival. H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Pixie.....	3 8	Mr E R Smetham...	5 22 9	2 19 1
Janetta	Scr	Officers, R E	5 23 23	2 22 23
Mannikin ...	3 8	Officers, R A	5 28 41	2 25 33
Sayonara ...	5 13	Mr W W Petrie	5 38 3	2 32 50
Trixie*.....	4 10	Mr A M Monteath	5 22 0	2 17 50

*Trixie reported herself having fouled the mark Buoy.

Course No. 10 (reversed committing mooring Buoy)=12·5 miles. 1st prize won by Pixie and 2nd prize won by Janetta.

TOMTIT CLASS RACE—Sailed at 2-45 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Meg	Mr C H Byrne	5 3 47	2 18 47
Clotha	Capt Lamb, I M S.....	5 17 3	2 32 3
Tomtit.....	Dr F M Gibson	Did not start	
Lapwing.....	Mr E C Richards	5 11 21	2 26 21
Timouse.....	Major Pollard.....	5 14 12	2 29 12

Time-limit 6-10 p.m.

Course No. 3 (reversed)=10·6 miles. Wind N W by W. Strength light to fresh. 1st prize won by Meg.

SHIP'S BOATS (FANCY RIG) RACE—Sailed at 2-30 p.m.

H M S Renown's 30' cutter.

No race on account paucity of entries.

Course No. 9=9·6 miles.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 25th January.

The Squadron will parade on the Church Gate Sands, on Wednesday, the 28th instant, at 7 a.m. punctually Uniform—Blue.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 26th January.

1. Detail—Orderly Sergts for the week:—

No. 1 Company—Sergt D A Pinder, next for duty Sergt W S Cole.

No. 2 Company—Sergt H J Long, next for duty Sergt W Ewing.

2. The following drills will take place this week:—

No. 1 Company (Town Hall Compound).

Tuesday and Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—10-inch R M L Gun drill.

No. 2 Company (Nesbit Lane Head-quarters).

Tuesday and Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—10-inch R M L Gun drill.

3. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, on Wednesday next, the 28th instant, at 8-45 p.m. Members of the Committee are particularly requested to attend.

4. There will be a Meeting of the Bom Vol Arty. Carbine Association Committee, at the Club on Thursday next, the 29th instant, at 8 45 p m.

5. There will be a meeting for Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers of No. 2 Company at Nesbit Lane Head-quarters after drill on Thursday next the 29th inst.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 26th January.

1. The Corps Rifle Meeting will take place at Cooria from the 2nd to 7th February, 1903, both days inclusive. Prospectus of the Meeting can be obtained at Head-quarters. Entries should be made as early as possible to the Sergt-Major at Head-quarters.

2. "F" and "G" Companies will parade to-day (Monday the 26th instant, at St. Mary's College grounds, Byculla, at 9-15 p.m.

Dress.—Plain clothes, Rifles and side arms.

3. "D" Company will parade on Tuesday the 27th instant, at the Telegraph Quarters, Waudby Road at 5 p.m.

4. "A", "B" and "C" Companies will parade on Thursday next, the 29th instant, at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Plain Clothes, Rifles and Side Arms.

5. Extract from District Orders No. 197 dated 23nd January 1903, is published for information:—Bombay Vol Rifles—The undermentioned Officer is granted leave of absence on urgent private affairs from the 9th January to 8th July 1903, inclusive:—Major J Pollen, V D, Bombay Vol Rifles.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

It is notified for information that the Corps will hold a Camp of Instruction at Santa Cruze from the 28th February to 7th March 1903, both days inclusive.

THE HINDU LADIES' SOCIAL CLUB.

ANNUAL MEETING.

A Correspondent writing in reference to the annual meeting of the Hindu Ladies' Social Club, which was held the other day at the residence of Mrs. B. Pitale, says:—From four o'clock the ladies began to arrive, and before five the hall which was most tastefully arranged was full. The front garden was illuminated with buttees which looked very pretty after the sun had gone down.

The gathering presented a charming scene. There were Hindoo, Parsee, Mahomedan, Christian and European ladies. Their different costumes added greatly to the brilliancy of the scene. The most interesting part was that all were most social and friendly, and seemed deeply interested in the proceedings of the evening. Among those present were Mrs. Budrudin Tyabji, Mrs. Chundavarkar, Mrs. G. Bhandarkar, Mrs. Jayakar, Mrs. N. Kothare, Mrs. B. Pitale, Dr. Benson, Mrs. Foote, Mrs. Jawerbai Laximidas, Dr. Meherbai, Dr. Karmarkar, Mrs. Hirabai Manekjee, Mrs. Sirur, Mrs. Manekbai Alinkya, Miss Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Mrs. Ellappa Balaram, Mrs. Manibai, Mrs. Laximidas, Mrs. Madavdas Raghunathdas, Mrs. G. Prabhakar, Mrs. Abbott, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Deane, Mrs. Cumudin Anuvala Latif, Mrs. Ali N. Tyabji, Miss A Feisl, Mrs. Aun Ali, Mrs. Nikambi, Mrs. Gangutai Bhandare, Miss A. Bhandarkar, Miss Cursetjee, Miss Demler, and others.

The meeting began with the singing of Marathi verses by Mrs. Gopabai Bhandarkar, accompanied by the harmonium. Then the energetic and worthy President, Mrs. Nanu Narayan Kothare, who is the life and soul of this Club, rose, and in a nice little speech in Hindustani proposed Mrs. Budrudin Tyabji to take the chair for the evening. Mrs. Gangutai Bhandare having seconded the motion Mrs. Tyabji took the chair amid the clapping of hands.

Miss Serinbai Cursetjee read the report in English; the Marathi translation was read by the energetic secretary Mrs. Babibai Pitale. The report showed that most interesting work had been done during the past year. It stated:—

Though there has been no cessation of the plague yet the cessation of the panic for it has caused the general work of the Club to be very satisfactory. There has been in all 40 meetings with an attendance of 40 to 50 members at each. Essays upon a variety of subjects were read, also some instructive lectures were delivered. Some time the

MODERN THOUGHT.

Last evening at the Blavatsky Lodge, Hornby Road, Mr. Pestonjee Dorabjee Khandalavalla delivered a lecture on the subject of "A Bird's-eye View of Modern Thought."

The Lecturer said:—Thought like the ocean has its flux and reflux. We flounder between faith and negation. Negation comes easy to us. It is the outcome of the investigating spirit of Science. The marvellous mathematician Pascal who at the age of twelve could prove the first 32 propositions of the first book of Euclid without ever having studied it writhed all his life between faith and doubt. Alfred de Vizny, a man of letters, born more to ponder over life than to live it, was in agony at the solitude of mind. For him the human brain became a desert, a dark land, where the Unknowable appeared so nebulous and vague that he denied it. A double anguish tortured him—the vision of universal nothingness and the need of universal love. The poet and historian Lamartine had gone through a like phase. In one of his "Meditations" he speaks of the evils let loose on earth of the Creator displeased in the face of his work which he disdainfully hurled into space to return to repose. As the echo of things thus left at random rose, the positivism of Auguste Comte, a philosophy which limits itself strictly to experience—and the sensualism of Mill having all mental acts and intellectual powers on sensation only. These were erected into a system and a religion. The precursors of Darwin who had lent so to say considerable odd money to materialism ushered in evolution which bears his half-mark to-day. St. Simon stepped in to ameliorate the lot of humanity by science and industry. Matter and Spirit were for him at par as were man and woman. His disciples founded a sect. A new hierarchy was to be established, a new marriage modified, heredity abolished. It caused some blare and blaster, and then died an unknown death. Fourier followed to found the school wherein all human passions, good or bad, would find a legitimate place and a satisfaction to be turned to general good. These systems at once religious, sociologic, and politic, but essentially materialistic, had a restricted and ephemeral success. However, certain professions of faith not demonstrative made way. Mathematicians like Ampere, chemists like Lavoisier and Liebig, the biologist Pasteur and others boldly declared themselves Theists and Spiritualists. We do not know, says Prof. Wichow, of a single positive fact establishing that an inorganic mass can ever be transformed into an organic one. And yet if I do not wish to believe that there may be a special Creator I ought to have recourse to spontaneous generation. But nobody has seen spontaneous production of organic matter. It is not theologians but savants who recoil from it. And you must choose one of the two: creation or spontaneous generation. Frankly speaking we savants have a predilection for the latter. And that one demonstration no matter what could but spring up! I think we have yet to wait. The hope of a demonstration has disappeared once more with the Bathybius, which is the name for masses of animal matter—or what appears to be so—found covering the sea-bottom at great depths. Mathematics absorb the mind sufficiently, and land it in regions which are special and independent of religion. But a reconciliation between the two is possible without an intellectual shock. Not so with the physical science. Their connection, however, with the exact sciences and their tendency more deductive than inductive render the number of Atheists very small. Biology, which of necessity occupies itself with problems of life and death, and finding no neutral ground for conciliation, or because of the incomplete science itself standing in the way, makes more Atheists. The partisans of spontaneous generation, notably the evolutionist Haeckel and others, not finding religious ground sufficiently solid to their mind, have suppressed it. The German Materialist Buchner in his "Force and Matter" reduces everything to matter. Tyndall, the physicist, and Moleschott, the chemist, imitate him. The lives of Saints sifted through the sieve of Science. These have been declared nervously diseased. Charcot explains miracles by the faith which cures. Every religion is rigorously examined. Pascal believed that there was a mystic ladder from up above to down below. But to put faith in it one must grow stupid, say they. Jesus as a personage has thus been variously appreciated. The Jews see in the crucified innovator a revolutionary demagogue whom they were obliged to put to death because he disturbed public order. There is the system of Symbolism after which Jesus is a Myth. There are those opposed to Christianity who can only see in Jesus as a great man, a sublime but human figure. The miracles are explained by the marvellous power he possessed, coupled with his knowledge of the Occult, which certain oriental dervishes are credited with. The history of the Sciences shows that Christianity dwelling the things of this world engendered a philosophy, leading men away from a minute study of physical facts. Thus the first glimmers of Science which appeared in Europe in the midst of darkness of universal ignorance were from non-Christian people. These came from the Egyptians, the Arabs, and the Moors of Spain. If in the silence of the cloisters there rose a genius like Albert Magnus or Roger Bacon he was accused of magic and denounced to the world as having a secret pact with the Prince of Darkness. Science with the bent natural to youth undertakes and dares all. She pursues tangible truth and denies the invisible and the incomprehensible. When she enters on the search of the grand incognito, she loses reality and glides into relativity. It is the frontier, the Beyond of Science that she cannot and ought not to overstep. But in the domain of politic, internationalism and the idea of universal peace are suppressing all frontiers. Why should then there be one between Science and Religion? Renan engrossed with the evolution of the religions of the world says that science sooner than gives us the truth, preserves us from error. It is something not to be a dupe. "To live the life of mind, to aspire to the Infinite through all our pores, to attain the perfect, each according to his measure, should be man's ambition. The mission of reason is to reform society. Decadence is a word that must be struck off the list of philosophy. There is sense in it, but from the narrow point of view of politics and of nationalities, and rose from the broad and extended one of humanitarian work. The springs of humanity can be roused to astonish with their proud originality, and their indomitable energy, their timid apologists, and their insolent sciences. A day will come when humanity will no longer believe but will know the moral and the metaphysical world as she does already the physical; a day when the Government of humanity will no longer be left to chance and to intrigue, but to a ratio al discussion of the best and the most efficacious means of attaining it. Science will not have destroyed the dreams of the past, but will replace them by a reality a thousand times superior. We have dealt a death-blow to Paradise and to Hell. Have we done well or ill? I do not know. What is certain is that the former is done. Now Paradise is not replanted, nor is Hell rekindled. And we cannot remain on the road, Paradise must come down here below for all. And Paradise will be here when all will have had their share of light, of perfection, of beauty, and thence of happiness." This is indeed a glorious future sketched by the celebrated French writer of the Life of Jesus. The domain of thought does not escape physical laws. Action calls for reaction, and the more so as liberty of thought and of writing abolish inertia. The human mind has not found in Science what it hoped for, the hope of the Beyond. Science does not even promise it. On the contrary it knocks it on the head. Tormented and distracted, the human mind essays to betake itself to ancient faiths. It cannot. The shroud of religion into politics has well-nigh carried off its sacred character and reduced it to the level of the last of electors. Resignation has disappeared from all camps. Scientific Socialism essays to become the new religion of equality and justice, conciliating cult and politics to constitute an ensemble of doctrines of liberty and of universal love. The writing mediums of Allan Kardec, the Spirit-rappers of Kate Fox and of table-turning, the unknown phenomena of modern Spiritualism discussed and observed by Wallace, Crooks, Richtel, Lombroso, Flammerion, and Aksakoff tell of the reincarnation of human souls, of the calm enjoyment of mind in the practice of good, and of altruism and of the hope in the Beyond. Newton, Descartes, Pascal, Liebnitz, Laplace, Faraday, Pasteur, all professed Deism or Animism. To these it is true, may be opposed the names of Comte, Tyndal, Buchner, Moleschott. The partisans of Modern Spiritualism, Crookes, Zollner, Lord Lytton have, with their scientific experience, done much towards a better understanding of Spirit and Matter. Jacollist and Mme Blavatsky have done immence service to the same cause. We do not understand motion in the abstract. To conceive it, it has to be associated with Matter in vibration. Even so the idea of Force is an abstract entity. It cannot be grasped without an impulse, an initial direction. It is an immaterial element obeying physical laws in certain cases and escaping thence into unknown phenomena till the relations which unite them are discovered. How many facts simple in appearance escape our observation and baffle sound criticism. Take for example Galvano-plastic or electro-typing. Say an object is to be coppered. It is placed in a solution of sulphate of copper which weighs a little heavier than water. The electric current disengages copper which is far more heavy, and it goes up levitates against the laws of weight and magnetisation to cover the object to be coppered. This attraction fluidic or electric is inexplicable. Like thought in its genesis and evolution, it is by no means perceived even by the thinker. There is in it unconscious work, and all immaterial. In Spiritualism the reverse of Materialism, which transforms matter into thought. Thought becomes a tangible force, according to the theory of motion, and when colliding in its passage transforming itself according to the correlation of forces into heat, light, or magnetism. Herbert Spencer infers that analogous to the reciprocal transformations of motion, there are reciprocal transformations of emotion, thought, sensation. The brain is thus a real battery without wires for transmission, and being able to produce at a distance as in wireless telegraphy the shocks to impress things. It is a gross error to identify the activities which are produced parallelly in the brain dominating the operations of the mind—Material manifestations and molecular activities. We know that no telegraphic message can be communicated without the concomitant production of chemical action. But the contents of the telegraphic message can in no way be considered the function of electric chemical action. The same can be said with greater reason of the brain and of thought. The brain is but the instrument it is not the mind. Science is the immense hope of our generation. But it has in it an incurable depth of pessimism. In the very definition of the experimental method there is an assured principle of despair. In condemning itself to arrive at facts only it condemns itself as much to nihilism. When people who have the taste and the talent for business carry the disposition to excess imagination and non-ibility disappear. Feelings and emotions they have none of them. The pure soul created by nature is deformed by society. A product of the education built on facts, figures, and statistics. If he has no goodness, sympathy, religious emotion, let him keep that to himself, and nobody can have anything to say to it. But how odious when he rails at all that is lovely in man, the life of the mind, tranquil, cheerful, meditative! Of the many portraits painted by Dickens of the positive man, one will suffice for illustration. "Thomas Gradgrind, Sir! A man of realities. A man of facts and calculations. A man who proceeds upon the principle that two and two are four and nothing over, and who is not to be talked into allowing for anything over. Thomas Gradgrind, Sir—peremptorily Thomas—Thomas Gradgrind. With a rule and a pair of scales, and the multiplication table always in his pocket, Sir, ready to weigh and measure any parcel of human nature, and tell you exactly what it comes to. It is a mere question of figures, a case of simple arithmetic. You might hope to get some other nonsensical belief into the head of George Gradgrind, or Augustus Gradgrind, or John Gradgrind or Joseph Gradgrind (all supposititious, non-existent persons), but into the head of Thomas Gradgrind—no, Sir! This is placing reason above instinct, positive science above intuition of heart. Thus the rich and the powerful in whom generosity, courage, and delicacy are crushed, believe in false science, false happiness, and false virtue. The idea of science being a bankrupt is much in the air since she is powerless to resolve in a certain and evident manner the problems of our origin and our end, whatever the pretensions put forth on the subject by the natural sciences. Descartes believed that the thing the most diffuse was good sense. But on the contrary it is the rarest thing we know of. It is rarer than talent, perhaps rarer still than genius, and let it be owned with good grace that the greatest men of letters have sometimes been wanting in it. From what the philologic sciences say Jesus' discourse on the mountain reveals nothing that the meditations of Marcus Aurelius on the manual of Epictatus does not. But what proportion is there between the aristocracy of these and the democracy of the other! How limited the range of Stoicism, when Christianity has conquered and revolutionised the world!

"LORD CURZON'S CORONATION."

"An Official of the Punjab" writes to the "Daily News" under date Dec. 18th: A Reuter's telegram has given the following to the newspapers in India: "Sir William Wedderburn, in a letter to 'The Daily News,' rails against the Delhi Durbar. 'The Daily News' commenting upon his letter says that just dealing and consideration for the people would advance British prestige better than barbaric splendours for the amusement of the rich at the expense of the poor."

I feel sure that every thinking and unprejudiced person in India will fully endorse your remarks. The central idea of the Coronation Durbar in Delhi is, of course, loyalty and devotion to our King Emperor. This is quite unexceptionable; but whether such a gathering as Lord Curzon has designed is calculated to fulfil the purpose, or be for the advantage of India, is quite another matter. The Coronation Durbar will not take place for another fortnight, but it is no exaggeration to state that all useful administration has been suspended or dislocated by it for now many weeks. In the native States of India, in particular, there has been nothing mentioned for some time but the Coronation Durbar. Grave members of Administrative Councils of the feudatory States leave their legitimate duties, and fly off to Delhi to make camping or other arrangements, and all this time useful work remains undone, wrongs remain unredressed, and justice sleeps, while Lord Curzon's tamasha (spectacle) goes merrily on. A somewhat similar state of things prevails in the supreme Government and all the provincial administrations. This is apart altogether from the enormous expense of the Coronation Durbar, which, notwithstanding Lord Curzon's plausible explanation some time since, will run to millions for the native chiefs and the Indian Government. Money which might be applied to some useful or philanthropic object is poured out like water. The less to the Indian Government, if some day honestly totalled up, will cause the public to consider; but the loss to the native chiefs, who are determined to excel one another in state and splendour, will never be ascertained. If the annoyance caused most people in India by the Coronation Durbar does not tend to depolism to the King-Emperor, it will, at any rate, have the effect of making Lord Curzon the best advertised man in the whole of Asia.

Lord Curzon is a young man of great physical and mental energy, and he has resolved not to conceal his natural gifts. He "stumps" India every cold season, and sometimes in the hot season, whenever theatrical effect is necessary. He on such occasions receives flattering addresses from native chiefs, and drinks their health in speeches often tactful and able; but in nearly all his utterances there is heard a ring of insincerity, and the initiated do not expect more from them than from the platform addresses of Parliamentary candidates. It is felt that Lord Curzon is only sincere in dealing with provincial Governments and individuals, and to these he is prone to address language which is often startling in its literalness.

Lord Curzon's consuming energy has been finding outlets in every direction. He has appointed Commissions on all imaginable subjects. We hear of an Education Commission, an Irrigation Commission, a Police Commission etc., etc., as if India were a terra incognita, or as if his predecessors were all ignorant and wrong-headed, and he were commissioned from on high to correct their errors. These Commissions consist of highly paid officials, who peregrinate the country at vast expense; somewhat like the objects of Pope's satire. They rave, recite, and meddon round the land. During their absence from their legitimate duties, other officials are appointed to act for them on enhanced salaries, which impose a still further burden on the revenues of India. And when all is said and done, the Commissions can tell Lord Curzon nothing which any official who has been ten years connected with the Indian administration could not tell him more briefly and satisfactorily.

Lord Curzon has been procuring an extension of service for several of his Provincial Governors, and no doubt he will in a similar manner, expect an extension of office for himself, on the plea that he must before his retirement deal with the reports of the various Commissions, and recoup himself for his personal expenses connected with the Coronation Durbar; but India now sadly needs repose and time for introspection, and would, I believe, not be unwilling, in gratitude, for all his energy, to hear of Lord Curzon's advancement in some other parts of the earth's surface.

Vice-Admiral Pottier, who commands the squadron that France is sending to Moorish waters, is Commandant-in-Chief of the squadron of the Eastern Mediterranean and the Levant. He is one of the most popular general officers in the service (our Paris correspondent says), and besides being a sailor of great ability he has a considerable reputation as a diplomat. He had some delicate missions to fulfil, notably in Crete and the Far East, where he commanded the French naval forces during the China campaign.

The late Senor Sagasta's career presented, in some ways, a striking parallel with that of Signor Crispi. Both began as Revolutionists, and had to flee to France in consequence of revolutionary failures. Both toned down very markedly as time went on, and eventually became, at various times, the mainstays of the monarchs of their respective countries. But the charge of political trimming can be brought against Sagasta with very much more force than against Crispi. Crispi merely quieted down, as most men of advancing years do, and nearly all revolutionists who have seen the realization of most of their aims. It is difficult to acquit Sagasta of a very decided weakness for opportunism.

That amusing comedy, Der Schwabenstreich by Franz von Schonthan, was given at a matinee, on the 3rd inst., at the German Theatre with great spirit. Arthur Holz as the landowner and pseudo-poet Lorsch, who is finally found out as a plagiarist; Max Behrend, as the more than shady journalist, Winkelberg, who earns a precarious livelihood by trading upon the ambition of the rejected in literature; Friedrich Jaeger as the stormy lover; and Hans Andresen as the former Italian ballet-master Palmiro Tamburini, filled their parts with special excellence. The latter was both true to southern nature and overpoweringly comic, and with his broken German, combined with exquisitely pronounced Italian and corresponding lively gestures, kept the audience in a merry mood.

GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA IN ASIA.

A "Reuter" telegram from St. Petersburg, dated Jan. 2, says:—

Referring to the despatch of Major MacMahon with a mission to Seistan to settle the disputes which have arisen between the Persians and the Afghans with regard to their respective rights to the waters of the river Helmand, the "Novoe Vremya" says that although Beloochistan is under British protection and borders on Seistan, the Helmand does not traverse the territory of British Beloochistan, and consequently disputes arising between Afghans and Persians should be regarded as private affairs of these peoples which do not concern England. Whether Major MacMahon, the head of this mission, the "Novoe Vremya" continues, has to play the part of defender of Afghan interests in Seistan or that of arbitrator, Russia cannot in either case witness the despatch of this mission unmoved. If, indeed, the journal adds, the British undertake to defend Afghan interests, Russia will have to defend those of Persia. If, on the other hand, the British simply confine themselves to arbitrating, it is to be feared that they will divide the waters of the Helmand between the disputing parties in such a way that finally the entire course of the river to the south will fall exclusively into British hands.

The Novoe Vremya, referring to Seistan, declares that by its geographical position it is, far more than Herat, the key of India. It occupies, the paper says, a position on the flank of the road to India which cannot be turned, and the possession of this province would be of considerable assistance to Russia in a campaign against India. For this reason, continues the Novoe Vremya, Lord Curzon is seeking to bring this province, as soon as possible, under British influence. But, asks the journal, how would Lord Curzon regard the despatch of a Russian mission to Candhar, accompanied by a strong military escort? And yet Russia also might well feel concern at the differences existing between the Afghans and the neighbouring tribes on the eastern frontier of Afghanistan, as well as at the disputes which have arisen on the western border of that State.

Another "Reuter" message, dated Jan. 4, adds:—

Calling attention to a recent expression of opinion in the "Times" that the policy of Great Britain in Persia and the Persian Gulf should be supported, if necessary, by a movement of men-of-war, the "Novoe Vremya" observes that, if views of this description are to begin to prevail in leading political circles in London, Russia may also be induced to demonstrate that her fleet cannot always remain stationary, and that her army, which has already been put to the test in its campaigns in the Balkan Peninsula and against the Turcomans, excels in carrying out military operations under the worst climatic conditions. The journal points out that the Chauvinist British Press does not admit the idea of Great Britain's sharing with Russia the control to be exercised over the waters which wash the shores of Southern Persia, while at the same time the British Government is constructing a railway through Beloochistan towards the Persian frontier. The "Novoe Vremya" comes to the conclusion that with time this line will be compelled to enter into communication with the Russian railway system by means of an Afghan or Persian branch line, and that then Russia and Great Britain will be face to face in Central Asia. Why, then, asks the Russian journal, should they not also be face to face in the Persian Gulf? The more numerous the points of contact between them the less opportunity will there be for British Chauvinism on the subject of the Persian Question. With regard to the suggestion that the British Imperialists themselves would be disposed to make certain concessions to Russia in the Persian Gulf, the "Novoe Vremya" observes that it is not concessions that are required, but a reasonable consideration of the interests of both parties and a pacific division of the spheres of influence to be exercised in the regions of Central Asia over which Great Britain has no exclusive right, unless, indeed, the British have decided to remain for ever the satellites of Germany and henceforth to look at everything through German spectacles.

The "Cologne Gazette" publishes the following telegram of Jan. 5 from St. Petersburg:—

As the Shah of Persia fears a revolution under the leadership of Prince Ain-ed-Dowleh, the Governor of Teheran, who is under British influence, and of other men friendly to the British, the Prince has been removed from his post and appointed Governor of Arabistan, a province within the British sphere of influence. The other officials in Teheran suspected of strong pro-British leanings have also been transferred to the provinces. From the beginning of 1903 a periodical in the Persian language will be published at Ashkabad as a supplement to the Zakaspiskoye Obosrenlye for the purpose of assuring the development of commercial relations and a rapprochement between Russia and Persia as a counterpoise to the growing importance of British influence.

The Moscow correspondent of the "Standard," telegraphing on December 30, says:—

The Novosti is suspicious of British activity in the Persian Gulf, and thinks it betokens some further step in the direction of British aggrandisement. It says:—"Of late England has sent to the Red Sea a number of gunboats, which are engaged in seizing Arab sailing vessels on pretence of putting a stop to the slave trade. The real reason of this action, however is to put an end to the coasting trade of the Arabs. England has likewise taken police measures against the pirates of the Persian Gulf. Indeed, one may say that the entire basin of the Red Sea, the coastline of Somalia the coasts of Arabia and the Persian Gulf have of late been so minutely surveyed by British ships that it is plain some particularly important move is intended in this neighbourhood in the next few months."

The value of this piece of information published by the Novosti is considerably discounted by the conclusion of the article which refers to Mr. Chamberlain's journey to Lake Chad, and cites the railway to Lake Chad as an instance of England's failures in the development of her colonial possessions. It is plain that the Novosti's knowledge of the geography of Northern Africa is a little wanting, but one might expect some discrimination between the enterprises of perfidious Albion and those of the "friendly and allied" nation whose railway to Lake Chad comes in for some cruel criticism under the belief that it is one of England's failures.

The Mayor and Mayoress of Brighton, have entertained eight hundred children at a children's ball in the pavilion, and the scene was the prettiest of the kind ever seen in the town. About half past 7 o'clock a procession was formed, and made its way along the famous under-ground passage (illuminated and decorated for the occasion) to the Dome, where a vast crowd of "parents and guardians" packed the outer circle and balcony and received the children with rounds of applause. When the processionists were all massed in the centre of the building they sang two verses of the National Anthem, and then gave cheers for the Mayor and Mayoress, which fairly made the roof and the crystal chandeliers tremble. Many of the costumes were of exquisite beauty, and, big as the party was, the arrangements worked without a hitch.

No hour and a half could be more delightfully spent than that which was enjoyed at the Grafton Gallery in listening to Sir Squire Bancroft's reading—it might more properly be described as recitation—of Dicken's "Christmas Carol." Throughout the most admirable silence was maintained, save when it was now and again broken by hearty applause so that not a word was missed, while the alternations of the reader's voice and action were closely followed with the keenest interest and appreciation. Sir Squire Bancroft went through his task without an appearance of effort or fatigue, and was warmly applauded at its close. Needless to add that it was performed for the cause of charity, and that a Kate Greenaway cot for the Children's Hospital in Great Ormond-street was the object for which he gave his invaluable services.

Abdur-Rehman, Sheik of the Fulani (otherwise known as the Emir or Sultan of Sokoto), whose death was announced the other day, had reigned since 1891, when he succeeded his uncle Omord. Abdur Rehman was an old man, having been born about 1820. He was a grandson of the famous Sultan Bello, the friend of Clapperton, and great-grandson of Dan Fodio, the founder of the Fulani empire. Abdur Rehman had little love for the British, but his dislike of the French was intense. However, owing to the seclusion in which the Sultan lived, the virtual ruler of the empire was the Grand Vizier.

TO CURE SUFFERING ANIMALS.

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THE REVOLT IN MOROCCO.

The "Standard" correspondent telegraphed from Madrid (January 2):—

"El Imparcial" publishes a telegram from Tangier stating that the Sultan on December 27 informed an assembly of dignitaries that he had decided to liberate his eldest brother, Muley Mahommed, whom he has kept in close imprisonment since his accession, and who had made himself popular by his personal bravery. The Sultan has also restored Muley to all his honours at Court. A considerable result is expected from this step, as the rebel leader had proclaimed that his chief aim was to place Muley on the Throne.

According to other advices the Sultan proposes, if the situation becomes untenable in Fez, to retire to Rabat, where the tribes on the coast are more loyal. He will issue a manifesto as Shereef, promising to respect Mahomedan traditions.

Paris, January 2.—The "Standard" correspondent telegraphs:—

According to a telegram from the correspondent of the "Temps" at Tangier, the latest news received here from Fez, and dated December 27, announced the formation of new columns of troops destined to be sent against the rebel forces. Order had not been disturbed in any town, either in the interior or on the coast, but the tribe of the Zimmours that had recently submitted to the Sultan had declared itself in revolt against him.

A despatch from Toulon, dated to-day, states that the ships of the First division of the Mediterranean Squadron have embarked their provisions and ammunition for active service. Admiral Pottier, Commander-in-Chief of the fleet, arrived at Toulon this morning. All the officers and men absent on leave have been recalled by telegraph.

The following Reuter telegrams are published:—

Tangier, January 2.—There is no change in the situation at Fez, which is still calm.

The Pretender is encamped in the Hijejud territory and has sent letters to the surrounding tribes requesting their support. The defeated imperial column is said to have lost half its number, but the Sultan still has an army of some 15,000 men. The forces of Bu Hamara, the Pretender, are said to be somewhat less than this.

Berlin, January 2.—The "National Zeitung," in the course of an apparently inspired article, says that the German Government considers it to be the work of the Powers interested—namely, Great Britain, France, and Spain—to restore order in Morocco. "Should diplomacy prove ineffective," continues the journal, "the Powers must agree on a course of action, but the main thing is to uphold commercial interests in Morocco. Germany has no political interests in Morocco, but commercially she is materially interested."

Paris, January 2.—The following telegram of to-day's date appears in the "Francais" from Oran, in Algeria:—

The 5th company of the 2nd Zouaves received by telegraph yesterday the order to proceed by the quickest route to Sabdu, on the Moorish frontier. They accordingly left by special train this morning for Tlemsen. This morning two more companies of the same regiment have received orders to hold themselves in readiness. Three companies of Tirailleurs have been ordered to leave for Lalla Maghnia this morning. The 3rd battalion of the 2nd Tirailleurs is expected here shortly from Mostaganem, where it was in garrison.

Tangier, January 4.—The "Times" correspondent telegraphs:—

Probably for the first time, a Moorish Sultan has acknowledged defeat in an imperial edict. Yesterday one was read in the mosque here admitting the victory of the rebels and stating that fresh forces were being organised to attack them. The correspondent adds that the situation at Fez is reported to be unchanged. The panic there has somewhat abated. No troops have left the city, so probably the Sultan intends to wait until the rebels advance. Deserters from the Army are constantly arriving at the coast towns. The greatest sympathy is felt among all races and classes in Tangier for the Sultan, as it is recognised that he is suffering for his good intentions.

Reuter's correspondent at Tangier telegraphs, same date:—

According to official information from Fez the agitator Bu Hamura, instead of taking advantage of his victory over the Sultan's troops, unexpectedly took the road back to Tesa, after having been abandoned by the Hlaina tribe, who retired into the town in order to deposit their booty in a safe place. The Sultan has been publicly reconciled to his brother Muley Mahommed, and has appointed him Governor of the Province of Fez. As the result of this astute act the tribes in the Fez district have come in to swear fidelity to the Sultan, declaring that Bu Hamara is an impostor and that they will bar his way to Fez. The immediate danger which threatened Fez has therefore disappeared. All the roads from the coast to Fez are open.

Senor Silvela, the Spanish Prime Minister, has stated to the correspondent of the Paris "Journal" that Spain, for the present, has no idea of intervention. "In the Morocco question the interests of France and Spain are closely associated," but he adds England is also in agreement with ourselves, as are likewise the other Powers. We want to maintain the status quo and peace.

Gibraltar, January 5 (Reuter).—According to intelligence received here from Morocco, the insurgent tribes are submitting to the Sultan. The general uneasiness is subsiding.

Madrid, January 5 (Reuter).—The Minister for Foreign Affairs states that the attitude to be observed by Spain in all eventualities in Morocco has been clearly determined. She will not proceed alone nor with any one Power, but in concert with all the nations with which she is in agreement.

Telegrams received here from Tangier by the "Imparcial" state that the Sultan has appointed Muley Mahomed (the "One-eyed") Khalif and has given him the supreme command of the troops. Muley Mahommed is now engaged in re-organising the Sultan's army, which has received considerable reinforcements.

Paris, January 5—One of the most serious commentators on foreign affairs in the French Press, M. Alcide Ebray writes as follows to-night in the "Debats" on the Morocco Question:—

We French, who are the Power most directly interested in the destinies of Morocco, have displayed a really politic discretion. If we had indulged in military demonstrations on the frontier between Algeria and Morocco, we might have alienated the tribes led by Bu Hamara. We cannot even yet be sure whether they would be hostile to us in the event of this pretender's victory. Moreover, we might thus have got ourselves involved in an affair which, from a military point of view, would have had unexpected developments. If, on the other hand, we had hurriedly despatched an important fleet to Moorish waters, we should have offered the other Powers an opportunity of doing the same. To-day, being ready for action on the frontier between Algeria and Morocco, and being ready as well at Toulon, we can await events.

Tangier, January 6 ("Times").—The situation at Fez is unchanged. The sheikh of the Anjera tribe, which extends from near here to Ceuta, has refused to receive orders from the official Governor of the tribe, who resides at Tangier. Two soldiers sent by the Governor with letters were only able to escape from the tribesmen with difficulty by obtaining the protecting influence of the Cadi of the district. The letters were returned unopened.

Tangier, January 6 (Reuter).—Kaid Sir Harry Maclean is now with the Sultan.

Tangier, January 7 ("Times").—A French military mission and the First Secretary of the French Legation left here to-day for Fez, where the delay of the rebels in advancing on the town has slightly improved the situation.

Lord Methuen, who is now happily recovering from his second operation since he returned from South Africa, has promised to open the new Hanley Rifle Volunteer Drill Hall at a date in March yet to be fixed, when the proceedings will take the form of a Masonic function.

Private advices from South Africa describe the rapid resettlement of the country. Complaints, however, are made as to the price of living. A professional man recently left London with his wife to fill an engagement at Johannesburg. Writing to a friend he states that "all the reports in circulation at home about the cost of living here seem only too true. Board and lodging for the two of us will cost at least £26 a month."

"Big Ben" is telling the hours again. The riverside face of the great clock is radiantly clean, and shines white through the morning mist as it rises from the river. For some days, until they have been similarly treated, it will unkindly accentuate the griminess of its other faces. The works have been thoroughly overhauled, but the electric light installation is not quite complete, and the heavy labour of winding up the huge machine is still performed by workmen, who spend several hours every week on the task.

An amusing incident occurred at one of the stations of the South London Railway. A man who entered the car at the Bank station, and who seemed to find some difficulty in maintaining his equilibrium, anxiously asked that he might be advised as to his condition. He was laughingly assured that there was no danger, but the assurance did not prove satisfactory. On arriving at his destination he walked to the lift, but his face indexed the anxiety within. When the lift reached the surface he boldly walked towards the street, but returning immediately asked to be allowed to remain in the station for a time, mumbling meanwhile something about "that confounded new Act."

THE VENEZUELAN QUESTION.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Reuter's agent sends the following telegram:—The condition contained in President Castro's answer to the proposal to submit the dispute with the European Powers to The Hague Tribunal was in the nature of an alternative proposition. President Castro has, almost from the beginning, shown an aversion for The Hague Court, and, while accepting the principle of arbitration, he asked that the case should be tried by one of the American Republics. As Mr. Roosevelt had already declined to act as arbitrator, and as the same reason inspiring his refusal would apply with equal force to the Executive of any other American State, he was obliged to withhold his endorsement of the suggestion. It may, therefore, be dismissed from the field of possibilities, and unless President Castro is unexpectedly insistent as regards his plan, the original prososal to refer the question to The Hague Tribunal will be carried out.

At a meeting of the Cabinet to-day, Mr. Hay presented a statement to the effect that no definite response had been received from any of the co-operating European Powers to President Castro's last communication. He had, however, no doubt that further negociations would bring the parties to a final agreement.

Cologne, Jan. 3.—The "Kolnische Zeitung" publishes the following despatch from its Berlin correspondent:

President Castro's answer to the conditions of the Powers with regard to arbitration has been received. It agrees in principle to The Hague Court of Arbitration being the deciding Court, but makes reservations in regard to various points, so that further negotiations will be necessary before the case can be proceeded with at The Hague.

La Guaira, Jan. 3 (Reuter).—The German troops at Puerto Cabello this morning took possession of the Custom house.

New York, Jan. 3 (Reuter).—The following telegram of yesterday's date has been received here from Puerto Cabello:—

The blockading warships took all the Venezuelan craft from the inner harbour this morning. They landed forces on the wharf while the operation was in progress, but there was no firing. The occupation was only temporary. The town is in a state of excitement.

New York, Jan. 4.—The Herald publishes a report that Castro's position is critical and that he is about to abdicate. The New York correspondent of the Times telegraphs:—

London telegrams continue to insist on the error of the British Government in acting with Germany against Venezuela. The loss of Newmarket is assigned to that cause, and even Mr. Frederic Harrison's annual explosion of academic pessimism, of which depressing extracts have been telegraphed, is alleged in evidence against Ministers, all of which may be so; but it remains true, that the effect of Anglo-German co-operation has been to strengthen Anglo-American relations. It is Germany, not England, which has had to bear the burden of American criticism; England, not Germany, which has won American confidence. In other words, this, like previous attempts of the German Emperor to breed discord and distrust between England and the United States, has recoiled on himself. It does not seem impossible that Lord Lansdowne, while keeping perfect faith with his ally, may have foreseen this result. This Government I know would have preferred separate to joint action by England and Germany, but though excellent friends with Germany, sees no reason to regret the turn events have taken.

Caracas, Jan. 4.—In an interview to-day President Castro said:—

You are at liberty to say that I have fought during two years. I retain the supreme power invested in me by the people of Venezuela. I will no more abdicate than resign. The revolution without the assistance of foreign Powers, will soon be a story of the past.

Jan. 5 (Reuter).—The financial panic arising out of the inability of the Bank of Venezuela to cash its notes has been momentarily alleviated, the leading traders of Caracas, La Guaira Valencia, and Puerto Cabello having agreed to accept the bank notes in payment of all accounts.

Yesterday, near Guatire, the Government troops inflicted a defeat on a force of about 1,500 revolutionists under Ramos and Penaloza, who were marching on the capital.

New York, January, 5.—The Times correspondent telegraphs:—

The views of Washington and Berlin on the Venezuelan Question continue to diverge more widely from day to day. I assume the views of Berlin to be accurately set forth in the Press and in inspired telegrams from Berlin to New York. There is in Washington a strong desire to see the present situation improved, an agreement on arbitration reached, and the blockade, which presses hardly on American trade ended. There is in Berlin, so far as we can judge from the language of the Press and telegrams, a desire for none of these things. Berlin assures us that England and Germany have agreed to enforce the blockade as stringently as if no arbitration were in prospect. That may be defensible while negotiations are proceeding, but since the protocol is supposed to provide for ending the blockade, delay is on that as on other accounts though regrettable. But Berlin seems to regard diplomacy as the more useful because it is dilatory. That opinion finds no acceptance here nor is England believed to be a party to procrastination for its own sake.

Moreover, particulars of the blockading fleet supplied from Berlin, including the seizure by the Germans on Saturday of 15 large Venezuelan vessels at Puerto Cabello, are accompanied by the expressed eclaration that the blockade will be sharply applied. They are accompanied also by a threat that other seizures are intended. From other sources comes the statement that the allies are openly siding with the Venezuelan revolutionists. That, again, is thought to make for delay, since if President Castro is overthrown the negotiations, so far as Venezuela is concerned, may have to be renewed. Mr. Bowen's latest despatches on this head tend to confirm those I quoted yesterday. President Castro seems hard pressed, and the financial, political, and social conditions of the country are growing daily worse.

New York, Jan. 6—The "Times" correspondent telegraphs:—

News of the reply of the Powers to President Castro's proposal comes simultaneously from Berlin and Washington. London sends nothing. It is in these days Berlin which seems ever anxious to appeal to American opinion in one way or another. But Mr. Hay has received the British answer, apparently identical with the German on essential points, although, so far as can be judged from the summary, more conciliatory in form. The Powers abandon none of the conditions originally laid down, says Berlin, and decline to consider the rising of the blockade until President Castro accepts their terms. Still "their Note aims at smoothing the way for a settlement possibly without arbitration." The British Note is described as interlocutory, but if Venezuela desires a conference on arbitration, England will agree. It is this position of conciliation which leads Washington to believe that The Hague Tribunal will be ultimately accepted by everybody. Incidentally the German Foreign Office takes occasion to deny that German financiers or the German Government, directly or indirectly, are seeking to obstruct the building of the Isthmian Canal by the United States, Germany, on the contrary, thinks her own trade interests will be furthered by the canal. Caracas sends a denial of the reported victory of the rebels over President Castro, and asserts that Castro's troops have been victorious at Guatire. Nobody knows which story is true.

Berlin, January 6.—The "Times" correspondent telegraphs:—

In a telegram the Washington correspondent of the Cologne Gazette says that the indefrence with which the action against Venezuela is understoode to be regarded by the German public may have regrettable consequences in America. The Monroe doctrine may emerge from the present episode in a stronger and more comprehensive form with the result that the commercial interests of Europe may be gravely prejudiced.

Port of Spain, January 5 (Reuter.)—Vice Admiral Douglas starts on the 7th instant on board his Majesty's ship Ariadne on a cruise down the Venezuelan coast returning here on the 14th.

A prize court has been formed to consider the validity of the seizures of Venezuelan craft and fix the value of the prizes. The step has been taken irrespective of the possible release of the vessels in the event of arbitration.

BOMBAY RACES.

11th, 14th, 16th, 18th and 21st February 1903.

Owners are reminded that Final Entries close on Tuesday, 27th January, 1903.

BOMBAY EIGHT EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 31st JANUARY, 1903.

Owners are reminded that entry closes at 6 p. m. on Monday, 26th January, 1903. (Only one Entry.)

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 21st January

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

RUSSIA AND THE DARDANELLES.

BRITISH PROTEST.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 5 ("Reuter").—The British Embassy has addressed to the Porte a protest against the passage of four Russian torpedo-destroyers through the Dardanelles to the Black Sea, pointing out that such action constitutes a violation of the international treaties closing the Dardanelles to the warships of all countries. Great Britain reserves the right to demand similar privileges for her warships should occasion demand. The correspondent adds :—

This protest on the part of Great Britain has caused a bad impression, and even irritation, in Russian quarters, while Turkish circles are much concerned at the British attitude towards this question. In the view of Great Britain the character of a warship is in no way changed by the disarmament of the vessel and the hoisting of the commercial flag, this being the device adopted by Russia in order to secure the passage of the four torpedo-boats in question. Russia, on the other hand, maintains that a disarmed vessel flying the commercial flag cannot be regarded as a warship. The Porte, in view of the insistence of Russia, ended by adopting the Russian way of thinking, and in September last authorised the passage of the torpedo-boats, which passed through the Dardanelles immediately. It will now be interesting to learn whether the other Powers who are parties to the treaty of Berlin will follow the example of Great Britain.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed (Jan 6) :—

Telegrams from Constantinople claiming to describe the action of Great Britain in regard to the passage of Russian torpedo-boats through the Dardanelles have attracted considerable attention in Austria-Hungary, where the incident is generally regarded as a not unwelcome sign of the revival of British interest in the affairs of the Near East. While it is thought likely that the Porte may have hastened to disseminate a distorted account of British action in order to arouse jealousy in St. Petersburg and Berlin, doubt is expressed in some quarters whether existing treaties would justify a demand that the passage of friendly warships through the Dardanelles should only be permitted under agreement between the Power. The "Pester Lloyd," which to-day discusses the question at some length, inclines to the view that no precedent exists for the alleged British demand, but, in demonstrating that Great Britain has repeatedly tried to obtain the right of passage for British vessels through the Dardanelles, the Hungarian organ practically admits that British policy would at least be consistent in claiming in the present instance that where Russian vessel go there British ships may go also.

From Berlin "Reuter" telegraphed (Jan. 6):—

In regard to the representations lodge by the British Ambassador at Constantinople with the Porte concerning the passage of four Russian torpedo boats through the Dardanelles and the actual or probable participation in such representations by the Powers interested, notably Italy, it is stated positively in Government circles here that Germany in no way associates herself with any such protest, but regards the matter as outside her sphere of politics. It is urged that there is no object in making an international question of the matter, as Germany has no interest in sending ships through the Dardanelles and never has had any. She will, therefore, observe a neutral attitude, and there is no doubt that the German Government long ago informed Russia to that effect.

The following "Reuter" telegrams are published :—

Constantinople, Jan. 6.—The protest of Great Britain against the passage of four Russian torpedo-boat destroyers through the Dardanelles is the subject of much comment in political circles here. It is believed that Austria-Hungary and Italy will follow England's example, and that Germany and France will hold aloof, Germany in this matter takes her stand upon her traditional policy not to cause any embarrassment to the Porte, while France will abstain from joining in the protest, in order not to cause displeasure to her ally Russia.

Paris, Jan. 7.—In official circles here great reluctance is shown to express an opinion on the question raised by the protest of the British Government against the passage of Russian war-vessels through the Dardanelles. The matter is looked upon from the Franco-Russian point of view and not from the international standpoint, and the observance of Treaty rights is regarded as being subservient to the interests of the allies. It is held that, even if a protest comes from Turkey, and if the latter invokes the support of the Powers for the observance of the Treaty of Berlin, the clauses of that Agreement do not impose upon the Powers any obligation to intervene. To the question whether France would adopt this attitude in the event of Russia protesting against the passage of British war vessels through the Dardanelles, the answer given was that a clause may exist in the Dual Alliance regarding offensive action which would oblige France to act in concert with Russia. It is not believed, however, that the British protest will lead to anything, and it is hoped that present events will not prevent Great Britain from giving serious attention to the Macedonian Question which is regarded as of far greater importance.

Berlin, January 7.—The Press here as yet says very little with regard to the passage of the Russian torpedo-boats through the Dardanelles. The "Lokalanzeiger" however, describes it as a great success for Russia and professes keen curiosity as to the issue. At the same time the journal dwells upon the steady advance of Russia towards India and elsewhere and the corresponding retreat of Great Britain.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Morning Post" is informed from St. Petersburg that the Russian Government had been informed that Germany does not propose to associate her elf in any way with the British protest. A startling but to all appearances authentic rumour is circulating in the Russian capital to the effect that the British Government actually asked Germany to assist her in check-mating the Russian design. If based on fact this rumour would indicate a surprising degree of ignorance on the part of the British Government regarding the fundamental principles of German foreign policy. It would show that, in spite of repeated lessons in recent years, our statesmen have failed to grasp the elementary fact that Germany cannot and will not associate herself with any anti-Russian moves which Great Britain may deem it advisable to make.

A Vienna despatch to the "Telegraph" says that it is asserted in competent quarters that Italy and, perhaps, also other Powers, will follow the British example.

TERMS OF THE TREATY.

It is interesting to recall the terms of the treaties relating to the question. The point rests almost entirely, says the "Morning Post," on the first article of the Straits Convention annexed to the Treaty of Paris of 1856, to which Russia was one of the signatories. The article is as follows :—

His Majesty the Sultan, on the one part, declares that he is firmly resolved to maintain for the future the principle invariably established as the ancient rule of his empire, and in virtue of which it has, at all times, been prohibited for the ships of war of foreign Powers to enter the Straits of the Dardanelles and of the Bosphorus, and that so long as the Porte is at peace his Majesty will admit no foreign ship of war into the said Straits. And their Majesties (the Sovereigns of the contracting parties), on the other part, engage to respect this determination of the Sultan and to conform themselves to the principle above declared.

Russia's obligation, if any doubt were left, is confirmed by the following declaration, to which Russia agreed in 1871 :—

The Plenipotentiaries of North Germany, of Austria-Hungary, of Great Britain, of Italy, of Russia and of Turkey assemble to-day, in conference, recognise that it is an essential principle of the Law of Nations that no Power can liberate itself from the engagements of a treaty, nor modify the stipulations thereof, unless with the consent of the contracting Powers by means of an amicable arrangement.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

VISIT OF THE CROWN PRINCE.

Berlin, Jan. 2 ("Standard").—It is announced that in response to an invitation from the Czar some weeks ago, the Crown Prince will pay a visit to the Russians Court in St. Petersburg about the middle of the month. In this there is no political significance. His Imperial Highness last year visited the Emperor of Austria, and a journey to Russia was a matter of course, as it is customary for the Heir Apparent to present himself at the Foreign Courts after attaining his majority.

The "Post," which occasionally enjoys official inspiration, writes with reference to the Crown Prince's visit to Russia :—

It would, of course, be a mistake to regard Crown Prince William as being entrusted with a political mission. When he starts on his journey to St. Petersburg a few days hence he will be accompanied by the best wishes of the German people, which recognises in the friendship of the German and Russian reigning Houses one of the sure pledges for the continuance of peace.

COUNT LAMSDORFF'S JOURNEY.

Vienna, Jan. 2 ("Times").—The immediate result of Count Lamsdorff's visit to Vienna can be very briefly stated. He was able to convince himself of the identity of Austro-Hungarian and Russian views as to the present treatment of the Macedonia Question, and to discuss practical means for the prevention of complications likely to endanger the status quo in the Near East. A real improvement in the plight of Macedonian Christians will be sought by Austria-Hungary and Russia in a scheme which will be shortly submitted to the Powers, pressed upon the Sultan, and probably made public. Count Lamsdorff could not present any such scheme cut and dried to the Austro-Hungarian Government, nor could he have assented, without consulting the Czar, to any formal proposal from Austria-Hungary. It is however, highly probable that the scheme will now be rapidly prepared in order that no time may be lost in improving the situation in Macedonia and cutting the ground from under the feet of agitators.

The conferences between Count Lamsdorff and Count Goluchowski are understood to have concerned mainly, if not exclusively, the "status quo" and and its maintenance.

From Vienna (Jan. 4) the "Times" correspondent wrote :—

A more hopeful tone prevails among experienced observers here in regard to the Macedonian outlook. Notwithstanding the scepticism which Turkish proceedings have justified in the past, there exists today a reasonable hope that Austria-Hungary and Russia may be able substantially to improve both the Macedonian administration and the condition of the Macedonian peasants. The object of the two Powers is to strengthen the authority of the Sultan concurrently with the realisation of administrative reforms, and to bring home to the Porte the necessity for the avoidance of excess even in the exercise of an indisputable right such as the repression of revolt.

Berlin, Jan. 4.—The "National Zeitung" summarises the results of Count Lamsdorff's journey in a manner which conveys the impression of official inspiration. It states ;—

Count Lamsdorff and Count Goluchowski on the occasion of the visit of the Russian statesman to Vienna arrived at a thorough agreement regarding the peaceful administrative reforms which are to be demanded from Turkey and carried out in Macedonia. The other Powers will be informed of the results achieved so soon as the consent of the Czar has been obtained. The public will then be made acquainted by means of "special communiques" with the pacific proposals of reforms by the execution of which the sovereign rights of the Sultan will not be affected.

Constantinople, January 3, "Times").—The Sultan's mind is much relieved by the conviction that Count Lamsdorff's mission to Vienna will not result in any immediate action Austria and Russia having decided to await the effect of the Macedonian reforms.

St. Petersburg, January 3 ("Reuter").—Count Lamsdorff, Minister of Foreign Affairs, returned here to-day from his tour in Servia, Bulgaria, and Austria-Hungary.

The same correspondent adds on Dec. 30 ;—

The Russian Panslavist Party is greatly disappointed and annoyed at the diplomatic campaign undertaken by Count Lamsdorff for the purpose of endeavouring to effect a settlement of the Macedonian Question such as will guarantee the maintenance of peace in the Balkan Peninsula by checking the agitation of the revolutionary committees, and at the same time assure the pacification of Macedonia and Old Servia by the application of the administrative reforms which are to be imposed on Turkey. The "Swiet," the organ of the Panslavist Party, endeavours, for example, to convince public opinion of the impossibility of settling the Macedonian Question in a pacific manner, and affirms that a general insurrection of the Christian population of these countries will inevitably take place, next spring, and will certainly be energetically supported by the Bulgarians and Servians, in spite of the attempts of Russia and Austria-Hungary to restrain them by exercing pressure on the Governments of Sofia and Belgrade.

Paris, Jan. 5.—The "Temps" publishes this evening a leading article on the Macedonian Question, which concludes with the following paragraph :—

Nobody denies that Austria-Hungary and Russia are the two Powers chiefly interested in the maintenance of peace in the Balkan Peninsula. The other signatory Powers to the Berlin Treaty have, nevertheless, the right and the duty to claim a voice in the eventual settlement of a difficulty having such a general character. They evidently hope that the journey of Count Lamsdorff and the establishment of a previous understanding between Count Goluchowski and himself are merely intended to pave the way for a final agreement in which they will be called upon duly to participate, and which will be preceded by an exchange of views of which some people consider that the natural form would be a conference.

The "Times" correspondent at Paris (Mr. Laveno) wrote on Jan. 7 ;—

Information reaches me to-day which, although not coming from an official source, seems to me deserving of note. The French Government is believed to be favourable to the idea of the appointment of a governor-general over an autonomous Macedonia, which would, however, remain under the sovereignty of the Sultan. According to the same authority France would not be disposed to countenance the idea of a conference which might involve the risk of reopening prematurely problems that were supposed to have been solved by the Berlin Congress and of affecting the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. In a general way, France acquiesces in the policy on Macedonian affairs which has been adopted by the Austro-Russian "entente." My informant, who, I repeat, is altogether outside the official world, is under the impression that this favourable attitude of France towards Russia's Balkan policy has been recognised by the arrival of a Russian fleet in the Mediterranean earlier than was originally intended, as it was known in St. Petersburg that nothing could be more agreeable to this country. He affirms that France regards with favour the development of Russia's naval forces in that sea, notwithstanding all reports to the contrary.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	9	6	14
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	20	12	39
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	21	17	35
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	7	4	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	15	11	35
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	5	2	8
G Mahim and Worlee	2	6	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	16
Total	79	62	165
Same date last year	60	52	153

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	3	8
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	11	10	30
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khambharwada	21	16	36
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	3	2	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	25	17	33
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	4	5	11
G Mahim and Worli	5	3	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	15
Total	70	59	149
Total plague deaths to date	123,838	103,313	
Same date last year	64	51	158

OUR old and deserving though oft abused friend, the quarterly "Indian Army List," strikes an observer accustomed to the brief neatness and accuracy of the English monthly "Army List" as a most formidable literary compilation replete with variegated and complicated columns referring to most subjects under the military sun. But possibly the lists which commence on page 701 and continue even unto page 711, purporting to give the names of officers qualified for employment on the Staff of the Army, are calculated to give a stranger the greatest amount of amazement with the smallest amount of mental exertion. At a rough estimate there are here inscribed the names of 1,250 officers who, by the courtesy of the Indian Government, are qualified to hold any and every appointment on the Staff. The first impression naturally is that officers of the Indian Army must be an exceedingly industrious and talented body, thus "en masse" to attain qualifications which in all other armies are reached only by a picked few. But enquiry from the nearest subaltern results in the painful disillusion that to gain a place on this honoured list only the mild test of a Garrison class promotion examination is required, a test which every regimental captain is compelled by regulation to undergo before promotion to the rank of major. Without appearing drastically critical, might it not be suggested that such a list is not only superfluous but defeats its own purpose?

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

ACCORDING to a writer in "Cosmos" there are some oysters toxic in themselves, but it is generally contaminated water that renders them poisonous. A yellowish black oyster having a peculiar odour is noxious in itself ; and it is well to reject oysters which are a little open in the shell, as that indicates an alteration in them due to their having been too long out of the water.

Oysters from beds suspected of contamination should be kept for eight days in a part of the coast where the seawater is quite pure. They have thus time to get rid of the contaminated water. Not everyone cares for oysters, but some people find them an easily digestible but light nourishment. Brillat-Savarin mentions one who swallowed thirty-two dozens of oysters and afterwards ate a hearty dinner. The Emperor Vitellius, according to historians, took twenty dozen as an appetiser, but that was before the Ostend oysters were invented. Dr. Gastaldi, a celebrated gourmand, is credited with swallowing from thirty to forty dozen ; yet his example is not encouraging, for he died of apoplexy at the table. The digestibility of the oyster is enhanced by the salt of the seawater and the condiments added. Few aliments contain as many assimilable and digestible matters in a small bulk as oysters.

Further experiments have been made by M. Leduc in producing general anesthesia and sleep in animals by the electric current. The strength of current is gradually increased by means of a resistance without self-induction and in a few minutes the right pressure, from 10 to 30 volts, is attained. The current is interrupted from 150 to 200 times a second. The animal, without a movement of defence or flight, or as much as a cry, falls gently asleep. The respiration or pulse of the heart is not altered. The sleep is tranquil and the general anesthesia complete.

The red sunsets and sunrises observed of late years have been ascribed by many to the volcanic dust of the eruptions of Krakatoa and Martinique, but there is really little or no sure evidence of this origin. As it has already been remarked red sunsets are by no means uncommon. They are often observeable in spring or autumn. According to M. Esclangon, who has studied them at Bordeaux and given his results in a recent paper to the Academie des Sciences, the late autumnal red sunsets and sunrises are not caused by volcanic dust in the air, but by frozen clouds in the high regions of the atmosphere.

Father Cortie, S.J., in the "Astrophysical Journal" discusses the relations of sun spots and magnetic disturbances on the earth, and argues that the disturbances are not due to the spots, but that spots and disturbances have a common cause.

No. 22 of the "North American Fauna" contains descriptions and illustrations of the birds and mammals of the Hudson Bay, or Keewatin territory by Mr. Preble, of the United States Biological Survey.

Professor S. P. Langley of the Smithsonian Institution, United States, has suggested the establishment of a great solar observatory in or near the tropics, and in proof of the practical advantages from it, he refers to the evident connection of the solar conditions with famine or plenty in India.

The Marconi wireless telegraph towers of Cape Cod are four in number and 250 feet high. Marconi, it is reported, has been placed in a difficulty with his experiments at Cape Cod owing to the Italian Government having ordered the "Carlo Alberto" to Venezuela.

Professor Michael Pupin has sold his European patent rights to Messrs. Siemens and Halske, of Berlin. These include means and apparatus for transmitting telephone messages over long cables. The kernel of the invention is to insert inductance coils at intervals in the cable. This method has been found good in long distance telephony over land wires, but has not yet been applied to cables because it involves the manufacture and laying of a special cable with the coils inserted at intervals. It is considered that in the comparatively shallow North Sea, Baltic, and Mediterranean such a cable is practicable, and that London might in this way be put in direct telephonic communication by cable with Berlin, Copenhagen, or Stockholm.

Professor Rotch, of the Blue Hill Observatory, United States, intends to explore the upper air over the equator by means of kites and balloons sent up from ocean steamers. He expects to map the anti-trade winds.

A gardener having found the lower jaws and upper molars of a gigantic animal in a vineyard at Attenburg, Lower Austria, in Breccia of the Pleistocene Age, the discovery was investigated by Professor Toula, of the High School, Vienna, who further unearthed the skeleton of a woolly rhinoceros of the two-horned species now living in Sumatra.

School maps are often drawn to different scales and thus children form wrong estimates of the sizes of different countries. Few educated persons can give the relative sizes of the Colonies and Mother Country. Some teachers avoid this by printing the British Isles in a corner of the map to serve as a standard of size.

The landing of the American Pacific cable to Honolulu was celebrated by the breaking of a bottle of champagne over the shore end, which was hauled into the cable hut by a team of horses. This new custom of handselling cables with wine is doubtless borrowed from the christening of ships.

According to a recent report of the Minister of Commercial Industry in the "Journal Officiel," the births in France for 1901 were in excess of the deaths by 72,398, which is a decided improvement on the year 1900, when the deaths exceeded the births by 25,988. The result is, owing to an increase of natality as well as a decrease of mortality.

When electricity was first introduced for lighting purposes, it was generally thought, and is now by many people, to be injurious to the eyes. As a matter of fact, the reverse is just the case. A Russian oculist has lately experimented on the number of times the eyelids close per minute when exposed to different sorts of light. He finds that candle light causes 6.8 winklings per minute, gas 2.8, sunlight 2.2, and electric light only 1.8. He further assumes that the number of closings of the eye is a direct measure of excellence of the light in respect to health, and concludes, therefore, that electric light is the best of all artificial lights. The figures are of interest, but it would seem that they are not conclusive of the point at issue.

The system of construction of consumptive sanatoria adopted at Gartloch and Woodilee, is one which bids fair to take the field. The great advantages of cheapness and simplicity are sure to commend this system to favourable regard with Local Authorities and other bodies contemplating the provision of accommodation for consumptives. The Paisley and District Association for the Prevention of Consumption and other forms of Tuberculosis is such a body. At the annual general meeting the report of the Committee on the erection of a sanatorium was submitted. It was stated that a sufficient permanent structure for fifty patients would cost about £12,000, but as that would involve difficulties and delays, the Committee recommended the erection of a wood and iron structure capable of accommodating ten or twelve patients at a time, and probably twenty-five or thirty in the course of a year. The cost of erection would be £3,000, and the annual expenditure £800. This recommendation was adopted.

The directors of the Central London Railway (the "Tube") have for some time, with the aid of Sir Benjamin Baker, been considering various schemes for improving the ventilation of their railway. Out of the proposals submitted to them they have decided to put one into operation. It is a gigantic fan 20ft. in diameter, which is to be constructed at the Shepherd's Bush end of the line. The fan, which will be worked be electricity, will purify the Tube by creating a draught of air from Shepherd's Bush to the Bank stations. New air-tight doors are to be placed on the exits to all the stations, and at night and perhaps at intervals during the day when the traffic is not very great, the fan will be worked. The capacity for exhaustion will be 100,000 cubic feet per minute. Compressed air will also be introduced at the Bank end of the line to take the place of that which is being sucked out at Shepherd's Bush. By these means, and by alterations to the trains whereby the apertures for admitting air into the carriages are enlarged to three times the present size, the directors hope to remove the complaint of the "Tube" being unhealthy.

The Medical Department of the German War Office publishes a report by Professor Koch on the combating of typhoid. The Professor remarks the sanitary reforms in the towns have done much for the prevention of the disease, while in the country it is still widespread on account of the small attention paid there to matters of health. Typhoid is, according to Professor Koch, essentially transferable. He has found that in typhoid districts children very often fall ill without the doctor or any authority being called in so that illness can easily be passed on to others, especially as children are able to contract it without any great disturbance of their general health. They only means of preventing typhoid from spreading consists, he says, in the complete isolation of the sick, and on these lines he so successfully experimented at Treves that he was able to stamp it out completely in a group of villages in the neighbourhood, notorious for the frequency of its typhoid cases. Professor Koch, at the conclusion of his report, suggests that a new institution for the combating of infectious diseases should be founded.

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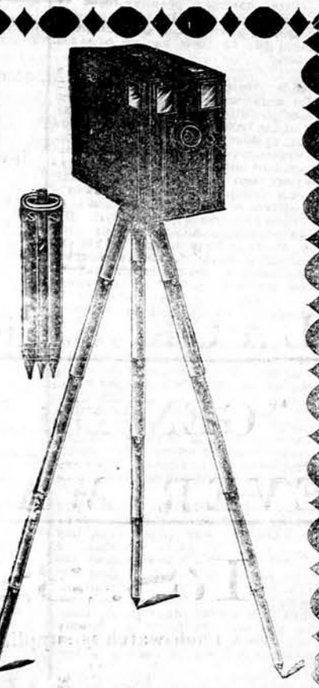

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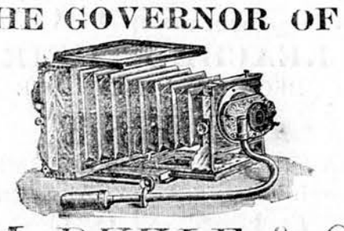

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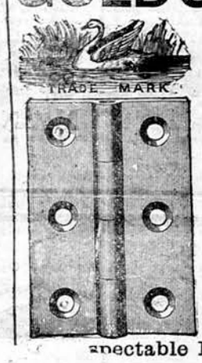

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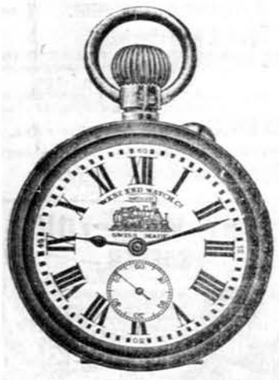

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"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

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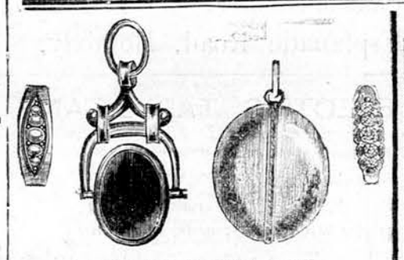

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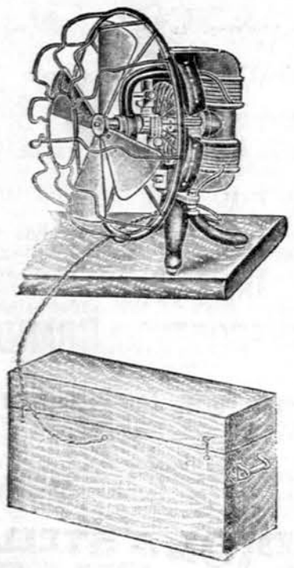

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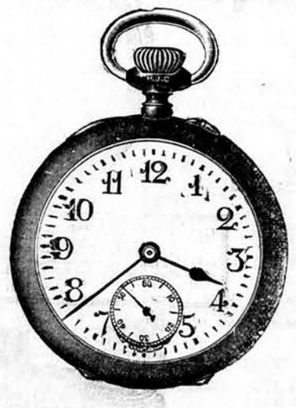

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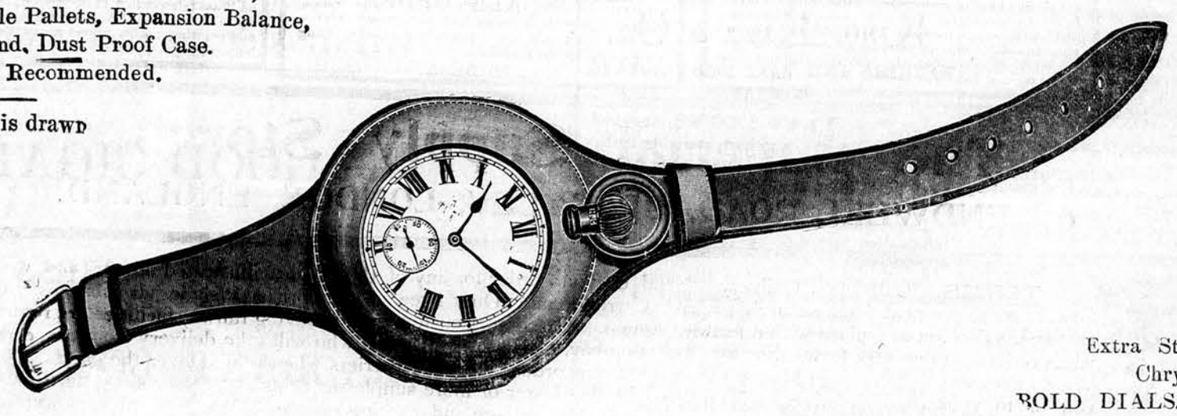

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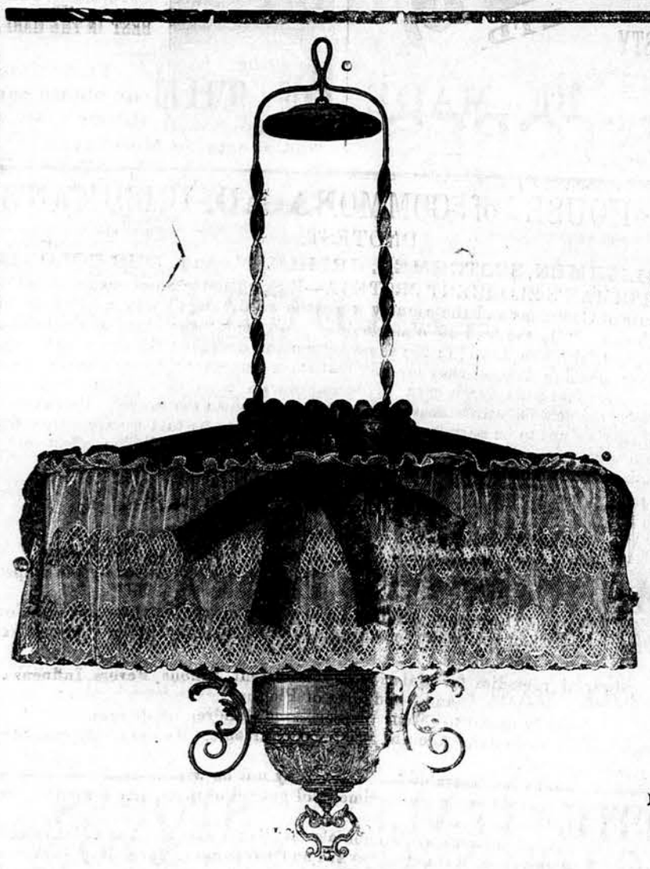

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